Published weekly, on Thursday, by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at their office, No. 142 ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Terms, Two Dollars NassAvstreet, New-York. Terms, Two Dollars of Printed for the American Anti-Slavery per annum. Printed for the American Anti-Slavery per annum. Society, by Norris & Johnston, printers.

Pro-Slavery.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

AT THE LATE Anniversary of the Colonisation Society, at Washington. REVISED BY HIMSELF.

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN COLONISATION GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN COLONISATION SOCIETY: There is not only no member of this Association, but also no citizen of the country, who does ciation, but also no entire of the country, who does ciation, that also no one more deeply laments than I not lament, and no one more deeply laments than I not lament, and no one more deeply laments than I to the cause to which it is to be ascribed that I do the cause to which it is to easily the chair have been called upon to-night to occupy the chair have been called upon to-night to easily founders of this institution, who was one of the early founders of this institution, who has for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years manifested his sense of its imbas for many years which is success, is, by continued the production of the Society has been called upon to-night as the President of the Society has been called upon to-night as the President of the Society has been called upon to-night as the sense of its imbas for many years are sense.

ortance, and his zeal for its success, is, by continued ortance, and his zeal for its success, is, by continued illness, deprived of the opportunity not only of being liness, deprived from exercising his usual salutary size is prevented from exercising his usual salutary infaence in the counsels of the country. Gentlemen, it is now many years since this Society Gentlemen, it is now many years since this Society of the country infaence in the country infaence opinion of its usefulness, his zeal for its advancement and prosperity, his constant desire always to be present at its meetings, is known to you all, and I am sure that there is no deeper sympathy in the heart of feelings of any one-present than that Providence, in His wisdom, may see fit to restore him to his accustomed ability of patriotic service in the national councils, and devoted care to this institution.

Let us, gentlemen, implore the Throne of Grace and of Meroy, not only for his restoration to health, but for the usefulness and prosperity of this institu-

The Rev. C. M. BUTLER was called upon, and The Rot. delivered a prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The Secretary of the Society, the Rev. William McLain, then read an Abstract of the Annual Re-

The Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, was then announced; he offered the following resolution, viz.: Resolved, That American Colonisation, as pursued by this Society, is of national importance, and that its plan and operation strongly commend themselves by their success to the favour and encouragement of the

Mr. STANTON spoke at considerable length in

Mr. STANTON SPOKE AF CONSIDERABLE RENGTH IN support of the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. SLAUGHTER was announced, and, before proceeding with his remarks, he offered the following resolution, namely:

Resolved. That the scheme of African Colonisation affords a basis broad enough for Christians of all creeds and politicians of all parties to stand upon, and that its principles and conduct are in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of the States, and our obligations to the Union.

The reverend gentleman then delivered an eloquent address in support of the resolution.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER being called on for some remarks, said, in substance, that it was now many years since he took part in the original organization of this Society. It was formed under the lead of Southern geutlemen. Its first President was that most estimable, virtuous, and distinguished magistrate Judge Bushrod Washington. In the list of its Vice Presidents, at the time, he remembered the Vice Presidents, at the time, he remembered the gentleman to whom allusion had been made (Mr. Clay), now the President of the Society. Circumstances had not called on him, or had often prevented him, from that day to this, from taking any particularly active part in furthering the objects or promoting the success of this Society. He had, nevertheless, never entertained a doubt that its observe was full to each in degree a practicable and ject was useful, to a certain degree practicable, and, in the cnd, might show itself to be of the highest importance in producing beneficial effects on the state of society among ourselves and to the mixed races which inhabit the United States.

Gentlemen, there is a Power above us which sees the end of all things from the beginning, though we see it not. Almighty God is his own interpreter of the ways of his own providence; and I sometimes contemplate with amazement, and I may say with adopting over the ball of the second adoration, events which have taken place through the instrumentality of the cupidity and criminality of men designed, nevertheless, to work out the great ds of the beneficence and the goodness of

As has been said by the eloquent and reverend gentleman who addressed us, African slaves were brought hither, to the shores of this continent, al-most simultaneously with the first tread of the white man's foot on this, our North American continent. Our shortsightedness sees, in this matter, but a desire of the white man to appropriate to himself the results of the labour of the black man, as an inferior and a slave; but now let us look at in a larger

These negroes, and all who have succeeded them, were brought hither as captives, taken in the wars of their own petty provinces, in a state of ignorance and barbarism, without a knowledge of God, and with no reasonable knowledge of their own character and condition; but although in subordinate and in-ferior station, and in an uncivilized state, they have learned more, and become to know more of them-selves and of their Creator, than all whom they have shind them in their own barbarous kingdoms as we can know, this is the destiny, the law of things established by Providence, by which knowledge letters, and Christianity, shall be returned by the de condants of the poor ignorant barbarians who were brought here as slaves, to the country from which

He who now goes back to Africa under the anspices of this Society is an intelligent man; he knows that he is an immortal man, which his ancestors hardle have a minimortal man, which his ancestors hardle have a which tors hardly knew, except from the instinct which induces men to believe in a hereafter. The ways of Providence are dark and intricate. Our imagination traces them in vain. We do not see where the comlation ends; but we may depend upon it, that since there are various races on earth, and since there are—as it seems to me unquestionably there are—instinctive repulsions between these races, grown up during thousands of years, by the differ ence of colour, climate, and other causes, there is, nevertheless, an end in view, by the providence of our Creator, promotive of the happiness of all, by the agency and benevolence of all, in this enlight-ened and civilized age. Emigration from land to land, from country to country, is one of the new and striking ideas of this age. I say it is a now idea. I do not say age.

do not say emigration was not known from time immemorial. I say only, that as a great improvement of society, in the moral and political world, emigration has ion has now become a prominent idea and object.
We see it in more instances and relations than one. The position of the analysis of the position share of the position

We commonly a rest this course of things if we would, and output of the rest it if we could. It is in the presented by the life distury of nations, which as a present appears; mapor in such that is the presented of the recolored rose—that the presented of the recolored rose—that the presented of the recolored rose—that the present of the free colored rose—that the present of the free colored rose—that the present of the free colored rose—that the present of the recolored rose—that the recolored rose—that the present of the recolored rose—that the rose is recolored rose—that the recolored rose—that the recolored rose—that the rose is recolore

commercial relations, it is within our constitutional powers and the provisions of the Constitution, as a part of our commercial arrangements, just as we enter into treaties and pass laws for the suppression of the slave trade. If we look to other instances we shall see how great may be the emigration of these individuals with slight means from Government.

What has been the result within the last few years of emigration from Ireland. If the efforts of this Society, sustained and endouraged by the General Government, should in five years accomplish half as much as has been accomplished in Ireland by individual action and by slight governmental aid, in the emigration of persons from Ireland, the whole work would be done. One million and a half of persons have become emigrants from Ireland within a very few years. They come hither or go to other parts of the earth with a wish to join the white race; labouring men, in the general well disposed, they go into our forests. At first they are not well acquainted with our institutions, but they gradually become acquainted with them. Accustoming themselves to the general tone of society, they become more industrious in the next generation—they are Americans without regard to origin. If to this extent Ireland is drained of her population—some few going to Canada and to Australia—if her population is diminished one million and a half within five years, what could we not do, when we see all these people coming hither to join the whites, in sending free black what could we not do, when we see all these people coming hither to join the whites, in sending free black persons to join other free black persons in the country

of their ancestors?

At this late period of the evening, it is not my intention to pursue these remarks. I concur entirely in the views suggested in both resolutions. I wish prosperity to this institution. I wish to see done that which most comports with the interests, and character, and improvement of all these persons of colour who are free, and who choose to go to a country of their own. I think that it is for their interest, and the interest of the country itself especially for the North—I will say of their ancestors? the country itself, especially for the North—I will say nothing of the South, with which I am not so much ac-quainted—but I believe that it is right and expedient quainted—but I believe that it is right and expedient to follow the example of the patriarchs, and say to our black fellow-citizens: "Take the right and we will take the left. Let us be harmonious, and wish each other well, and let us do all we can for the happiness and prosperity of all, and trust to God that in the land of your fathers you may be happier than you are here; and when you shall have lett us, we shall not be less happy than if you had remained among us."

The honourable gentleman was frequently interrupted

happy than if you had remained among us."

The honourable geatleman was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his remarks, of which the above is but the substance.

Mr. Webster invited other gentlemen to address the meeting, but they declined.

The resolution of the Hon. Mr. Stanton and that of the Rev. Mr. Slaughter were then unanimously agreed to; and, at half-past 9 o'clock, the Society adjourned.

dent of the United States, several members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and many

members of Congress.

Mr. Webster, one of the Vice Presidents, took the

chair, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Clay, who is President of the society.

The annual report of the Secretary states the total amount of the receipts of the society from all sources, during the past year, at \$37,443 77—a much larger amount than was received during any preceding year. It includes the sum of \$37,800 received from the United States by an act of Congress, passed last

mouth of the Shebar river, on the north, which is near the Southern boundary of the British colony of Sierra Leone, to the Northern boundary of "Maryland in Liberia." The distance along the seacoast is about five hundred miles, which added to the teris about five hundred miles, which added to the ter-ritory within the jurisdiction of the Maryland colo-ny, makes the seaboard extent of the two colonies about six hundred miles. The present emigrant population of the Republic is about six or seven thousand, and the number of native inhabitants residing within the territory of the Republic is probably one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, many of whom, through the example, influence, and agency of the citizens and Government of Liberia, have made rapid advances in civilization and christianite.

tianity.

The principal topic discussed at the meeting was the expediency of colonisation as a mercy to the free

the superior races, by the furious agitations of which these blacks bond and free are made the topics and pretexts; agitations which have disturbed their most valued social relation, and put in peril their very form of government and political unity, and which have thrown upon the country a host of declaimers and demacrowies to strain constitutions.

claimers and demagogues, to strain constitutions, disobey laws, deride and deny the obligations of good

The honourable gentleman was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his remarks, of which the above is but the substance.

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\*\*AMERICAN COLONISATION SOCIETY.\*\*

This thirty-fifth anniversary of this society was held at Washington City, on the 20th ult. A large number were present, among whom were the President of the United States, several members of the States and Duties, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance."

The honourable gentleman was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his remarks, of which the above is but the substance.

Wr. (Journal of Commerce) subjoin an extract from a sermon preached at New Haven, December 14th, by Rev. Edward Strong, pastor of the College street Church in that city, on "The Pulpit's Sphere and Duties," and published at the request of a large number of his people. The occasion was the 9th anniversary of his settlement; the text, 2nd Peter, is chapter, 12th and 13th verses, "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the proson truth. Yes, I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance."

The honourable gentleman was frequently interrupted by application of the College street Church in that city, on "The Pulpit's Sphere and Duties," and published at the request of a large number of his people. The occasion was the 9th anniversary of his settlement; the text, 2nd Peter, it chapter, 12th and 13th verses, "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the proson truth. Yes, I think it may be a substitute of the pulling the pulling the pulling that the propo up by putting you in remembrance."

The aspect presented in the text, of a pastor's appropriate work, was stated to be—

I. To stir up the minds of his people. II. He is to do this emphatically by the reiteration of truths found in the Bible. Under this head the preacher remarked, that the duty here enjoined, preacher remarked, that the duty here expenses, does not include the habit of religious speculation. Nor an habitual straining after new truths. On each of these point he dwelt with appropriateness and effect. He then proceeded as follows:

amount than was received during any proceding year. It includes the sum of \$57,890 received to the question to the people, are also assisted by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be under the United States by an act of Congress passed last be under the United States by an act of Congress passed last be United States by an act of Congress passed last be under the United States by an act of Congress passed last by an act of Congress passed last be under the United States by an act of Congress passed last by act of Yet, be it remembered, this must be done only with reference to one subject, religion, together with whatever it appropriately includes; only with reference to the soul and eternity. Doubtless it may ference to the soul and eternity. Doubtless it may ference to the soul and eternity. Doubtless it may ference to wish are exciting political parties in the country, because of a dove. Doubtless a pastor should offer much prayer to God for guidance in determinating where he should leave the discussion and enforcement of principles, to put himself at the head of a piety, in the congregation, and thus probably doing harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this and the promptings of the United States to Africa, would be a hundred month of the United States to Africa, would be a hundred month of the United States to Africa, would be a hundred motivation. Nottingham township, Chester co., Pa., and by force Mottingham township, Chester co., Pa., and by force Mottingham township, Chester co., Pa., and by force Mottingham township, Chester co., Pa., and by force of the United States to Africa, would be a hundred motivation. State of the principle and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the States, or the Union, and this is one of the smallest difficulties. Who is to make this three millions of people willing to go? How are they to be supported after their arrival? And Whereas, our lamented friend Jošeph C. Mile, World and tellow citizen Joseph C. Miller, West of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the States to Africa, would be a hundred motivation. Nottingham township, Chester co., Pa., and by force Motivation of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the Union and violence, kidnappe

> If questions like those of legislative action on the subject of temperance, the duty of northern Christians on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and subject of temperance, the duty of the Fugitive Slave Law, and tians on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and tians on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the duty of everyman on the general subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion, the subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion, the subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion, the subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion in the subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion that the agustion in the guestion is subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the general subject of Slathed duty of everyman on the guestion in th

Is this view correct? Let us look at the subject with Christian candour and charity. And we will first inquire, whether our divine Saviour, in his doctrine or example, has not furnished some light in regard to the duty of those who bear his commission. Certainly there were rexed questions in His day, political, moral and religious. For example, there

acknowledgments, ought to show, clear as light, the duties which true humanity teaches and illustrates so unmistakeably by the magnitude of the evils which lie in the path of disobedience and error; and to inculcate a wise and humbling caution against rash interference with an ordinance of Providence towards a large part of the human race, which it is past their understanding to overrule, if they were not, moreover, forbidden by so many sacred obligations to touch it, without creating discord unappeasations to touch it, without oreating discording to the v

oner much provided the discussion and enforceing where he should leave the best of leave the head of a
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ment of principles, to put himself at the congregation, and thus probably doing
harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this
spirit than to allay it. The effect of discussing these
mind, but not in the best manner to remove the evil.
No doubt ministers, as well as their people, must
act for liberty and humanity—act with whole hearts.
We maintain nothing to the congregation, and thus probably doing
harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this
spirity, in the congregation, and thus probably doing
harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this
spirity, in the congregation, and thus probably doing
harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this
spirity, in the congregation, and thus probably doing
harm rather than good. It is easier to call up this
spirity, in mong intelligent and honest men, controverted and

other things being equal, because the zeal and infidelity in other particulars, of ministers, are very various. But those who have presented the gospel, stirring up the minds of their people by putting them in remembrance of those truths on which pre-eminently salvation hinges, avoiding whatever would minister questions rather than godly edifying, have, we think, been most honoured in the edification of the church and in the salvation of sinners.

Such are a few of the reasons why, in considering the appropriate work of the ministry. I have remarked in

possible practical effect upon the slave of making him discontented with a position possible practical effect upon the slave of making him discontented with a position to search or a lesson in all this country, and multiplying a race of outcome carried the question between the Javes and Samartine their own peace in trying; and thus deliberately down to a fellowship of misery and certain und speedy at distruction.

Is there not a lesson in all this toreach the understanding of the most furious zealot, to touch the heart of the most furio

What then (he asks) shall we decide upon as the true method for the pulpit of agitating the public mind? I answer, precisely that of the Apostle, namely, by putting the hearers in remembrance of the great truths that involve man's used or use for eternity, by teaching the way of life, presenting the attractions of the Cross, and the alarms of retribution; in short, by keeping these truths and motives in contact with the soul, till the Holy Spirit, through them, arouses the careless to repent, or through them sanctifies His chosen.

And Whereas, our lamented friend Jošeph C. Miller, encouraged by our laws, and the promptings of a kind and benevolent heart, in company with others, equally humane, pursued these negro steelers to faltimore, Md., were assisted by some noble and law-loving citizens of that city, succeeded in having the principal thief arrested, and in wresting the grincipal thief arrested to another continent? It is indeed computed that a million and a half of foreigners have come to this country within the last ten years. But they have brought labour, where labour is the great thing in demand. They have spread themselves over a cultivated and civilized country. They have been because we wanted them, and because they needed us. None of these conditions exist in Africa.

The practical question for the people of the United States to answer, is this: Is it more practicable to remove the whole coloured race from the soil of the Union and transferred to another continent? It is indeed computed that a million and a half of foreigners have come to this country within the last ten years. But they have brought labour, where labour is the great thing in demand. They have spread themselves over a cultivated and civilized country. They have some because we wanted them, and because they needed us. None of these conditions exist in Africa.

The practical value of the United States to Africa, or to remove the prejudice against them from our own minds and hearts? Governor

Resolved, That from a personal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the girl, Rachel Parker, on the part of many of us, we know and believe her to be a free born citizen of our county.

Resolved, That we honour the humanity and be-

Resolved, That we honour the humanity and benevolence of our late friend, Joseph C. Miller, in his earnest pursuit of the villains, who descerating the sanctity of his home, had forcibly stolen from it the young girl under his protection, and that we feelingly lament his deplorable and untimely end.

Resolved. That from the testimony we have heard from the Physicians making the recent examination of his body, and stomach, and from other circumstances, that it is our unwavering conviction and belief, that Joseph C. Miller was MURDERED by the administration of arsenic to him by some person or persons unknown, connected with the abduction or detention of the girl, and who afterwards suspended him by the neck where he was found, that it might be supposed and believed that he committed the rash and unholy act himself.

Resolved, That we view with deep regret and abhorrence, the inhumanity displayed by the officers and jury who held the first inquest on the body of our late friend, by denying to it the usual Christian offices and burial afforded to the dead, and refusing to it an appropriate resting place.

Peached That while we are wourselves the un-

Resolved, That while we ayow ourselves the unqualified supporters of law and order, and also abiders by the compromises and guarantied rights of the Constitution of the United States, we claim and

the Constitution of the United States, we claim and expect as our right and due of all men in every State, the untrammelled and impartial recognition of our demands under the law of whatsoever kind.

Resolved, That in the testimony of Jno. Merritt, one of the coadjutors of McCreary in his work of villany, we perceive a most unhallowed desire to steep in infamy the memory of murdered innocence by wilful perjury, as we believe, designed to screen the guilty.

by wilful perjury, as we believe, designed to screen the guilty.

Resolved, That we bitterly lament that the officers and Jury and Physicians, who held the second inquest, performing but a partial post mortem examination of the body of our deceased friend, had not carried their research further; feeling assured that they would have found incontrovertible evidence impelling them to give to the public a verdict the reverse of the one they rendered.

Resolved, That the family and connections of our late friend, Joseph C. Miller, have our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies, in their deep and poignant affliction consequent in their late painful bereavement.

GOVERNOR HUNT, of this State, in his late message, has devoted some paragraphs to the position and ultimate destiny of the African race on this continent; a subject which we agree with him is one eminently a subject which we agree with him is one eminently worthy to engage the attention of the humane and benevolent. After stating the importance of discarding passion and prejudices, looking at realities, and taking a practical view of the subject, he goes on to speak of their depressed condition in New York and the free States, and to recommend the agreement of the free coloured people to Africa, we emigration of the free coloured people to Africa, un-der the auspices of the Colonisation Society. As the remarks of Governor Hunt probably represent the opinions entertained on this subject by a large

thus bore sufficiently against the Sadduean error. The bribery and corruption of the government in his lay was a prodigious evil. The revolutionary spirit was rife, multitudes supposing that it was almost a religious duty to throw off the Roman yoke. And what we wish you to notice is, that the Saviour does not needlessly agitate these social questions which divided the Jews into parties. He indeed rebukes numerous social vices and sins, as formalism, divorce, and the like. These, however, were not questions on which honest men differ. They were olearly, demonstrably, and confessedly, wrong.

Far be it from us to impute to the Saviour, what some might-fancy, connivance at evil. On the contrary, never was there a plainer or bolder preacher. He was, however, discriminating in his plainness. He uttered truths and enforced duties only as the people, in his judgment, were able to bear them. They have because the case in the state of the time had come for their utterance.

True it is that, in one aspect, he came to send not people, in his judgment, were able to bear them and he kept back important truths till he perceived the time had come for their utterance.

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True it is that, in one aspect, he came to send not people and the presentation of the colonisation Socic

he Samaritans," thought that their prejudice was at Americans whose ancestors emigrated from it a hunhe Samaritans," thought that their prejudice was at natural instinct, which could never be "extirpated from the human heart." Possibly the wise men among them who heard the parable of the Good Samaritan from the lips of Jesus, regarded his efforts to remove this prejudice as a piece of "misdirected and chimerical philanthropy." No doubt some of them may have said that "the instincts of nature, too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of an abstract reasoning." proclaimed that the two pleasant village of New York or New England with

of the Christian Church, to be wholly chimerical.
They said, no doubt, that you must take hun an nature as it is; and that it was out of the question that such "instincts of the human heart" as those which separated Jew and Gentile, could ever be overcome. But Paul knew that the great social problems of the world are not to be solved by evading the difficulties, but by meeting them; and so, meeting and overcoming the difficulty, he laid the foundation for European civilization.

After the Norman Conquest, for a long period, the Anglo-Saxons were regarded by their tyrants as belonging to an inferior race. They were considered no better than brutes and idiots. "Ignoble grooms, base scum of armies," say the old annalists, "did as they pleased with the noblest of the Anglo-Saxons."

Every Saxon bishop was displaced by a Norman.

Every Saxon bishop was displaced by a Norman Thierry, in his account of the Norman conquest, describes two races existing side by side, but perfectly distinct in the same country. "The land of the Normans, rich and free from taxes; that of the Saxons, poor and oppressed with burdens. The first adorned with vast mansions, the second sprinkled with half-ruined huts; that peopled with happy, idle people, this inhabited by men of toil and sorrow. On the one side luxury and insolence, on the other, misery and envy; each having its separate language; the French that of the court and the castles, the English confined to the hearth of the serf. Long, Long, from generation to generation, did these two idioms continue to subsist without mixing with each other remaining, the one the token of nobility, the other the token of base estate." Thus speaks the great historian. No doubt the Normans would have said

"then regarded the aboriginal Irish as his country-men. They did not belong to our branch of the great human family. They were distinguished from us by more than one moral and intellectual peculiarity, which the difference of education and situation, great as that difference was, did not seem altogether to explain. They had an aspect of their own, a mother-tongue of their own. When they talked English, their pronunciation was ludicrous, their phraseology grotesque. They were therefore foreigners, and of all foreigners the most hated and decreased the most hated and despised; the most hated, for they had been our enemies during five centuries; the most despised, for they were our vanquished, enslaved, and despoiled enemies. The Englishman was a freeman; the Irish, nereditary serfs. He knew that the whole Irish population had been held down by a small English colony, and he very complacently inferred that he was naturally a being of a higher order than the Irishman; for it is thus that a dominant race AL-WAYS explains its ascendency and excuses its tyranny." Some of the English race have grown wiser, but many even now have the same feeling about the Irish that we have about the African, use the same language and arguments, and are as glad to see their country depopulated of the labouring class by emigration to America, as we should be to see our Southern States depopulated of their labouring class by emigration to Africa.

by emigration to Airica.

Such facts show that prejudices apparently as ineradicable, an antipathy quite as deep of race against
race, as that which now has the African race for object, have existed before, and have been remo ved. These races, supposed to be idiotic, barbarous, and incapable of civilization, have produced Shakspeare, and Milton, Burke and Goldsmith. The fact that a prejudice now exists against the negro is certain. The question is, whether it is a Christian feeling or an unbidden feeling. If it be unchristian then is it not our duty to overcome it, or, at all

York has received a degree of D. D. from the University of Heidelberg, an honour of which white clergymen in the United States would be somewhat

That the African race is incapable of civilization, becomes absurd, when we remember that Africa has given us, not only Egyptian civilization, but the greatest general and the greatest Christian theologian the world has yet seen. Or, if these cannot be proved to have belonged to the negro variety, what shall we say of those who think that the Africans are incapable of civilization while living among a civilized people, and yet advocate sending them to Africa in order that they may civilize that contiarrica in order that they may civilize that continent? What though the coloured people among us are oppressed by a cruel prejudice; what though they are not allowed to vote, to own pews in costly churches, to enter as students Episcopal Theological Schools. They are still surrounded by civilizing influences, by light, by the air of freedom. There are immense advantages which they possess in the United States, of which no prejudice can deprive them. A man can live and thrive without voting as well as a woman. It is possible to get a know-ledge of Christianity elsewhere than in seventy thou-sand-dollar-churches and Episcopal Theological Schools. It is possible to get a good education, in a land like this, without going to Harvard or Yale. It cupations and professions are closed against them. But place them in Africa, compel them to contend disease, to struggle against famine, to live where few comforts can be bought, where few books or schools can be had, where their labour is not wanted, and what sort of a civilization can we ex-

The truth is, that the African Colonisation Society, though founded and supported by many well-

too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of an abstract reasoning," proclaimed that the two races must be always distinct.

In like manner, no doubt, the wise men among the Jewish Christians considered Paul's plan of admitting the Gentiles on equal terms to the privileges of the Christian Church, to be wholly chimerical.

Then read no doubt, that you must take hungan as the Columns of country newspapers.—(N. Y.)

### Bational Anti-Slavery Standard.

\* All communications for the paper, and letter \*\*All communications for the paper, and tetres relating to its pecuniary concerns should be addressed to Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

† † Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, Treasurer, at Boston; or to Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

MR. MAYOR, my walks in life have been very among the masses, and from my birth upward I think I have seen and known enough of the people of this country, and I am sure that if they are not misled, and if try, and I am sure that if they are not misled, and if they do not give way to temporary prejudices or feelings, there is not upon the face of the earth a people who are more deeply imbued with a sober, sensible and, at the same time, ardent affection and love of Liberty than these people of the United States. The great desire of all is to have a Government that shall protect Industry, protect Labour, secure property, secure reputation and give to every man according to his talent and virtue, and industry, a chance to rise according to his own merits, and not borrowing consequences from his birth, or ancestry, or the artificial circumstances that may surround him, but standing upon his own ground, and upon his own feet, that he may rise to such an elevation that his talents and virtues demand. And long may it be that such a state of things will be altogether wrong. The necessity which lies so historian. No doubt the Normans would have said that "every scheme for the elevation of the" Anglo-Saxon "to a position of equality and full citizenship in "England" must prove delusive until pride and the sense of superiority shall have been extirpated from the human heart." And yet, to-day, to belong to the Anglo-Saxon race is the proudest boast of Englishmen or Americans, and the great destiny of the Anglo-Saxons is the cant phrase of the day.

A century and a half ago, Macauly tells us that ninferior race. "No man of English blood," he says, "then regarded the Irish as belonging to an inferior race." No man of English as his country, in the face of nations, to show that whatever elevations, and the great face of the coming time when he will be altogether wrong. The necessity which lies so heavily and continually upon him of exhorting his countrymen to be steadfast in the faith he promulgates, is broadly significant of the painful doubt that their own domestic affairs, their agriculture and commerce and manufactures, while here is raised up over all, that great flag, of which we are all proud, held up in the face of nations, to show that whatever elevations. in the face of nations, to show that whatever elevations or whatever rivers may divide us, however high or however low a man may be, he is to be protected in all that belongs to him as an American freeman. And you! nations of the earth! take care how you infringe upon the rights or prosperity of any one of them.

Mr. Secretary Webster visited New York last week and delivered an Address before one of those within that time, have been formed with that object. institutions, the existence of which he, more than any other living American, or than any other deadexcepting, perhaps, Benedict Arnold-has most reaas every distinguished stranger who comes upon this ten years Mr. Quincy has been the Secretary of the Island is as inevitably mounted, by the Mayor and Society. He is the contemporaneous historian of the Corporation, as all were, who ventured upon that cause, and as the time will come when it will possess which Sinbad discovered, by the Old Man who go- great historical interest and importance, so that time verned it, so Mr. Webster, of course, did not escape also will due full justice to his labours and zeal. the common infliction. The above is an extract from his speech made on this occasion.

is one in this present declaration, if we are lucky walks, all his life long, among the masses anywhere to be assured that they love Liberty unless they are misled, and if they do not give way to prejudices or feelings. It is, we take it, a very safe position to affirm of a people that they either love Liberty, or that which, we doubt not, most of our readers will like to they do not love it; and perhaps it is equally safe to see:

intelligence cannot long be led astray, nor often betrayed into blindness. If such was his meaning, and his words may bear such a construction, they will, it is to be hoped, prove prophetic. If he is right in the high estimate which, he declares, experience has taught him to put upon the character of his countrymen, his own treachery to the zealous object of their love, and his own arts, intended to boardy them into forgetfulness of her, will most with a just return. Their sober second thought will lead them had been shown in Boston since first sign of spirit that had been shown in Boston since first sign of spiri

not possess, through the telegraphic despatches to the newspapers. An animated debate ensued, in which the peculiar atrocity of this transaction was dwelt upon by Mr. CLAY and other Compromise Senators, while the asks for one that shall protect the man first, and give him Tariffs, and Commerce, and manufactures, and property, afterwards. Mr. Webster's American citizen desires the Tariffs, and the manufactures; and these he wants for the benefit of those who ask to them, and who are quite able to compel, or to purchase, an acquiescence in their request. If he whose capital carries the cotton, or spins it, is precious in the eyes of the Government, it matters little if it has no eyes for the man who grows it. For him it is only asked that the Government shall have not eyes, but tooth. To him it is not a guardian of is possible to accumulate wealth, and to procure the comforts and luxuries of life, even though many ocand property, afterwards. Mr. Webster's American The truth is, that the Alfaema Comission from the eyes of the foreyemmon, it is maker little and the specific or the many the grows it. The specific or the control of the

But Mr. Webster meant this, and more beside. The prejudices he here speaks of, he has once before a called upon his countrymen to conquer. Some natural feeling—we hope not altogesher a temporary of the feels of th where ne made this specent, one, was was exampled in the new by his own industry, in an humble but respectable position, hoping not "to borrow consequences from his birth," was turried, on a false pretence to jail, and carried thence, after a more mocked as the special property of trial, into servitude for life. A few month is ago, from the same spot, a tailor before whom life was opening promising and prosperous, was given up as a slave on the oath of a stranger from a distance. A wile and children in Pennsylvania have not yet oeased to weep for the humband and father murdered because he ventured to throw obstacles in the way of the kidnapping of a young girl whom he way of the kidnapping of a young girl whom he how way of the kidnapping of a young girl whom he how he way of the kidnapping of a young girl whom he how way of the kidnapping of a young girl whom he how and he home was one one of its members as a just object of its punishment. We to the Judge that tampers with this was preject thinks, is to be miseld. The salvation of the Union, he is sure, depends upon Northern acquisescence in, and submission to, such exercable tyranny, and Tariffs and Manufactures are cheaply through the property of the commentation of the way of the Union, he is sure, depends upon Northern acquisescence in, and submission to, such exercable tyranny, and Tariffs and Manufactures are cheaply through the property of the commentation of the way of the Union, he is sure, depends upon Northern acquisescence in, and submission to, such exercable tyranny, and Tariffs and Manufactures are cheaply through the property in the surface of the Chinacellorabile, he traits a grace with him. We wish we could be life to the chinacellorabile that the chiracellorabile that the chiracellorabile the traits of the Wayor, he distinguised himself and understance of the world of the surface of the chiracellorabile that the c

Mr. Webster is not a man of fine phrases, and Slavery offices; and those who are desirous of refreshing seldom speaks without a meaning. Doubtless there their memories in regard to current events, connected enough to find it; though it is not, at first sight, keep by them the most convenient and reliable authorobvious, why a man should necessarily have his

and that a prejudice now exists against the negro is certain. The question is, whether it is a Christian feeling or an unbidden feeling. If it be unchristian feeling or an unbidden feeling. If it be unchristian then is it not our duty to overcome it, its lead of acquiescing in it as a matter of necessity?

If the American prejudice or feeling hostile to a self-evident truth. But Mr. Webster meant more than this it does not exist in England, in France, in South America, in the West Indies, in Mexico, in short, anywhere but in the United States and despect extended of the Clurch, the State, and the army, and have some of countries, loud different and of other reasons of the Clurch, the State, and the army, and have some or ever one of the Clurch, the State, and the army, and have some or ever of the results in the Piench army, and was other a mulaid and the Countries, build a labade date of a mulaid and the Country present of the Clurch, the State, and the Piench army, and was other a mulaid and the Countries, build a labade date, and the Piench army, and was other a mulaid and the Country present of the Clurch, the States, and the America, public officers are full makes the present and the Carolina production of the Carolina public officers are full makes the present and the Carolina public officers are full makes the present and the Carolina public officers are full makes, whether or for the ball proposed in the countries, build a labade date, and the Prench army, and was other a mulaid the Carolina public officers are full makes the present and the Carolina public officers are full makes the present against the laws. A part of the Carolina public officers are full makes the present against the laws. A part of the country present the laws of the present against the laws of the country present the laws of the present against the laws. A part of the present against the laws of the present against the laws of the presen

turn. Their sober second thought will lead them back, contrite and humble, to the feet of their Goddess, and they will turn away with loathing and contempt from the man who has done her such foul dishonour.

But he meant something more than this, and his second meaning is nearer the truth than the first. Liberty in its ideal is one thing; Liberty in the actual, as it is exhibited among those of whom Mr. Webster speaks, is quite another. He whose affection for it is truly ardent, sober, and sensible, loves it not only because he possesses it, but that others

melancholy response was returned, that "Mr. Webster was very much mortified?"

The occasion was one which seemed to demand unprecedented measures. The Rescue took place on Saturday. On Tuesday, the 18th, the President issued his selemn Proclamation, recounting the frightful occurrence, calling upon all well-disposed citizens, and commanding all officers, civil and military, "found in the vicinity of this outrage, to aid and assist in quelling this and all other such combinations, and to assist in recapturing the above named person." Mr. CLAY because the proclamation recounting the frightful occurrence, calling upon all well-disposed citizens, and commanding all officers, civil and military, "found in the vicinity of this outrage, to aid and assist in quelling this and all other such combinations, and to assist in recapturing the above named person." Mr. CLAY because the proclamation, recounting the frightful occurrence, calling upon all well-disposed citizens, and commanding all officers, civil and military, "found in the vicinity of this outrage, to aid and assist in quelling the above named person." Mr. CLAY because the proclamation recounting the freightful occurrence, calling upon all well-disposed citizens, and commanding all officers, civil and military, "found in the vicinity of this outrage, to aid and assist in quelling the above named person." Mr. CLAY because the proclamation, recounting the above named person." The cocasion was one which seemed

son to dread; namely the Historical Society. And been so faithfully and so ably performed as for the would be more likely to furnish the materials of a plithere might be no room left for a charge of packing the Jury! Thus making an arrangement differing from the old one, and one not in accordance with the law, but which had the effect of putting the Boston Jury-

and having no legal weight whatever. Judge Shagur is, doubtless, a learned as well as an acute lawyer, and therefore, perhaps, hesitated to assume the whole bur-den of that decision. He has virtually ruled out the single virtue of a written Constitution, that it is unal-terable by prescription or custom, or any power except that which created it, by arguing from the practice to the letter, instead of compelling the letter to inform and regulate the practice. And he set up, dogmatically, the doctrine which has no good legal authority, but which servile Judges in all time have endeavoured to establish, that Juries are not judges of the law as well as of the fact, and to exclude from the Jury-box men who would not bind themselves to accept his interpre-

who would not bind themselves to accept his interpretation of the law.

But it is vain to attempt to go into the detail which a due consideration of Judge Spracue's conduct would demand, within our present limits. The explanation of it all, as we conceive, exposes the weak point of our National Judges are, almost of necessity, political Judges. They are appointed as the reward of partizan services, and it is by no means understood that the Bench is any impediment to political promotion. On the contrary, it may be made the understood that the Bench is any impediment to political promotion. On the contrary, it may be made the vantage ground from which Ambition may vault or climb to the higher places. It is not so in England. There a Judge is removed, by Public Sentiment and the acknowledged properties of his position, from the temptations of political life. And eminence at the bar is required, by the profession and by the public, as a condition of elevation to the Bench. How many of the U.S. Judges owe their elevation to their successes of the stump rather than of the forum! The claims of Judge Spracuse to his preferement are certainly sufficient. Besides his respectable rank at the bar, he was one of those devoted men who assisted at the grand service held in Faneuil Hall in 1885, for the propitiation of Slavery, and the one who apostophized Washington on a "That Slavendlers!" Unbappy man, who condensed his iniquity into an epigram! who reduced condensed his iniquity into an epigram! who reduced it into a shape the most portable and the most easily turned against him! This act and the spirit which in-

people, whether in Massachusetts or in Louisians, can be enforced." Boston is degraded as low as servile prints and time-serving functionaries can thrust her; but there may yet be righteous men enough found in her to save her from final and utter Reprobation.

the Mayor to preserve the peace of the city, the United States Marshals being such bunglers at their trade that they could not catch their slave without exciting a riot! Sims defended himself and stabbed the officer somewhat severely, and would probably have made a more seri-ous resistance had he known that he was arrested as a Slave. The pretence of the arrest was that he was making a disturbance in the street, and persons asking why he was in custody were told that it was for theft. Thus the very first steps in the process were marked by illegality and falsehood. He was then taken to the by hiegality and faisenood. He was then taken to the Court House and kept under guard during the night, in the Grand Jury Room. The intelligence got abroad, however, and a strong excitement pervaded the city. Fears were entertained that the examination would be proceeded with forthwith and the certificate granted, without giving the prisoner the chance of a hearing,—a course which would be perfectly in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Furitive Low. For melting letter and the spirit of the Fugitive Law. For making an inquiry to this effect of Riley, one of the chief blood-hounds on this scent, the Hon Samuel E. Sewall was given into custody by that dog in office and actually committed for a brief space to the watch-house! So supreme were the minions of the Slave Power for that eason:
During the night Marshal Tukey had surrounded

the Court House with a heavy chain, and put the whole Police force on duty to continue and end the work he had begun the day before. The insolence of TUKEY had begun the day before. The insolence of Tween and his myrmidons was beyond imagination. They compelled the Judges of the Supreme Court to creep under the chain in their way to the Bench, and so loyal were those Magistrates to the dominant power that they submitted without a murmur. Chief Justice Wells of the Common Pleas instituted an inquiry into the cause of this obstruction, and would, perhaps, have taken measures to abate the nuisance, had it not been for the submission of the higher Court. All the mercy he could obtain from the omnipotent Tukey was that the chains should be raised so that he could pass under them without stooping, and that persons wishing to attend his Court should have permission to do so! Not-withstanding this gracious consent of the Autocrat to the laws of the land, many persons were turned back and prevented from attending the Courts of Law. In the morning the examination took place before Commissioner Curarys, an obscure lawyer of the name of Seth J. Thomas acting as Counsel for the claimant.

Another attempt was made to rescue Sims from the imminent peril in which he stood, by procuring a process against him for his assault on officer Buthan ted by the United States Marshal, (Charles Devens, ted by the United States Marshal, (Charles Devens, sioner against him for this act, with the design of frustrating any attempt to obtain State process, without morning an attempt was made to baffle this scheme, by an application to Judge Spraague for a Habeas Corpus, the state of the states of the scheme, by an application to Judge Spraague for a Habeas Corpus, the states of the states of the same application was refused. The same evening the same application was made to Mr. Justice Woodburky and was granted, on the ground that it was a Writ of Common Right. The hearing was had on Friday afternoon, the 11th, and the application was supported by the Hon. Charles Summer and Mr. Shwall, and resist. Curtis, since rewarded for this and other meritorious acts, to be successor to Judge Woodburky, and finally refused, chiefly on technical grounds.

refused, chiefly on technical grounds.

Before this decision of Judge Wooddurk, and finally refused, chiefly on technical grounds.

Before this decision of Judge Wooddurk, the fate of poor Sims was sealed. On the morning of that same raining the objections to the Constitutionality of the law, and particularly to those raised as to his own functions, and declaring the claim to Sims sufficiently made out. He therefore signed the Certificate which doomed that unhappy wretch to be consigned again to the tender mercies of a master, of whose vindictiveness he had already had but too true a foretaste, in these proceedings for his recapture. During the whole of this transaction, the greatest apprehensions seemed to be entertained of a forcible rescue. By request of Mayor Biglew, companies of the Boston Brigade (thence appropriately styled the "Sims Brigade") were detailed every night to prevent such an outbreak. And, of all places in the world, Faneuil Hall was selected for the bivouack of these shop-boys turned Slavecatchers!

The manner in which Sims was to be taken back, too, was kept a profound[mystery, and various contradictory reports were spread for the purpose of distracting and they do not believe in it.

\*\*TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASS. A. S. SOCIETY.\*\*

We have received from the Quincy, the Secretary of the second parties in a State trial. From his course of the two trials which have been had then far, the course of the two trials which have been and then far, the course of the two trials which have been and the same and propriately styled the "Sime Brigade" propriately styl reached the deck, a voice cried aloud, "Sims, preach Liberty to the Slaves!" upon which he was conveyed below, the steam tug immediately got up her steam, and the Aoorn was hurried down the harbour. And

and the Acorn was hurried down the harbour. And thus ended, as far as her magistracy is concerned, the most disgraceful scene in the history of Boston.

During the progress of these infamous proceedings, there were not wanting acts and words of carnest protest against them. The Vigilance Committee were unwearied, night and day, in their consultations and their efforts. No possibility of delay or deliverance escaped them. The skill and devotion of his counsel we have efforts. No possibility of delay or deliverance escapeuthem. The skill and devotion of his counsel we have recorded. On the day after the arrest, a public meeting was held on the Common, and addressed with great power by Wendell Phillips. It adjourned to the Tremont Temple, for an evening session, and was addressed by Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. List, and others. No little of the wholesome agitation which prevailed the next week should be attributed to these timely meetings. On Tuesday, the 9th, a Convention, previously called, was held in the same place, of all persons opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. The hall was crowded to its utmost limit, and multitudes had to go away empty. The Hon. Horace Mann presided, and initiated the proceedings in an elaborate and elogo away empty. The Hon, Horace Mann presided, and initiated the proceedings in an elaborate and eloquent speech. The Hon, Messrs, John G. Palfrey, Stephen C. Phillips, Anson Burlingame, John C. Park, Rodney French, and Henry Wilson, Messrs. C. M. Ellis, Remond, Higginson, and others, addressed the meeting with great effect. Tho resolutions, though not above Anti-Slavery criticism, inasmuch as they admitted, by implication, that a man might be though not above Anti-Slavery criticism, inasmuch as they admitted, by implication, that a man might be "changed from a freeman into a Slave," by the "ver-dict of his peers," and by "due process of law," were, nevertheless, significantly emphatic, proceeding from the quarter they did. The two last resolutions could not have been bettered:

"Resolved, That it is impossible to aid by word or deed, in remanding a Fugitive Slave to bondage, without aiding to rob him of an inalienable right, without participating in the act of holding him in Slavery, and thus, without sinning against Christian light and against feed.

against God. "Resolved, That the Act of Congress providing for the recapture and return of persons claimed as Fugitive Slaves ought to be immediately and forever repealed."

In the evening a distinct meeting was held in the same place, which was very numerously attended, and addressed by Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. H. Channing, and so which it was understood the decision of the Commissioner would be given, there was a numerously attended meeting in the Temple, and on the fatal Saturday one was held in Washingtonian Hall, which was erowded, and addressed by Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Quintous, and many others. On that day the bells of the churches in Lynn, Waltham, Newton, Plymouth, and other places, were tolled, as a mourning memerial of the glory that had departed from Massachusetts. Public meetings were held in Lynn, Chelsea, and in many other places, in which the attroities we have but imperfectly sketched and their perpetrators were denounced as they deserved.

The Legislature being in session at this time, the subject was brought before the Senate by a petition of Sims, setting forth the circumstances of his case, the denial of his Habeas Corpus, &c., which was presented by Mr. Keyles, of Norfolk. This gave rise to an animated debate, but to no immediate result. On Wednessing orders were passed: In the evening a distinct meeting was held in the

" An Act Concerning Calling Out the Militia. "As Act Concerning Cutting Out the Militia.

"During any session of the Legislature, or Executive Council or whenever the Governor is in the city, the Council or whenever the Governor is in the city, the power of the Mayor of said city to call out the Militia power of the Mayor of said city to call out the Militia power of the Mayor of said city to call out the Militia power of the Mayor of the Council of the Mayor of the Militia of the Mili The transactions could not fall to excite an intense the first the country. At the North, the serinterest, all over the country. At the North, the serinterest, all over them, while the better sort slavedrivers, exalted over them, while the better sort slavedrivers, exalted over them, if not their subof all parties condemned their form, if not their subof all parties condemned their form, if not their subof all parties could be shown the stance. At the South, the Union Whig papers, which stance desirons of making out as good a case as they were desirons of their Northern allies, were content could be shown this action as a satisfactory fulfilment of the our of their notation artis, were content is section as a satisfactory fulfilment of the the more impartial among the Slavery total the idea that the return of a Slave by Low. But the more indea that the return of a Slave by Journals scouted the idea that the return of a Slave by Journals scotted his value, was in any proper sense a times exceeding his value, was in any proper sense a times exceeding his value, was in any proper sense a times exceeding his value, was in any proper sense a times exceeding his value. The Whole satisfaction of the spirit of the Statute. The whole satisfaction of the spirit of the Statute. The whole satisfaction of the spirit of the Statute as they had had their thoughts directed to this matter as they had had their thoughts directed to this matter as they had had their thoughts directed to this matter as they had had their though and should have made them tingle, had there to our ears as soon as it could sweep over the total and had have made them tingle, had there that any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been any natural sensibility left in them. Deeply as been are the decomposition of the sensibility left in them. Deeply as been are the decomposition of the sensibility left in them. Deeply as been are the decomposition of the sensition of the sensiti believe the many hearts. Though his demoniacal good seed in many hearts. Though his demoniacal good seed in many hearts. Though his demoniacal good seed in many hearts. Though the he might wreak his vengeance upon him (although that he might wreak his vengeance upon him (although that he might wreak his example will be felt among his fellow we, think his example will be felt among his fellow we, think his example will be felt among his fellow. At the last accounts we had of him, after the filswes. At the last accounts we had of him, after the filswes. At the last accounts we had of him, after the filswes. We cannot but hope that this conduct of Sims Slaves. We cannot but hope that this conduct of Sims Slaves. We cannot but hope that this conduct of Sims will spread the knowledge of useful truths among his will spread the knowledge of useful truths among his will spread the knowledge of useful truths among his fellows. May every reclaimed Fugitive be an Apostle fellows. May every reclaimed fragitive for the fellows. The fellows

THE FREE GOSPEL .- Of all Slave States, North Carolina seems, more than any other, to dread the in-Caronna seems, more state and seems, to dread the in-fluence of religious teachers. Nowhere, at the South, are Anti-Slavery preachers tolerated, but in that State it seems not only necessary that the clergyman must be above any suspicion of holding opinions adverse to the cherished institution, but he must be positively and unequivocally its advocate before he is considered fit to preach the Gospel. The Quakers hitherto have been nsidered a harmless enough sect, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, the lives of the present generation being held to be a sufficient set-off to their hereditary testimony against the wrong of oppression toward the African race. But the North Carolinian people do not think so. We may conclude from an incident which recently occurred there, and related by a correspondent of the True Wesleyan, writing from Guilford Co., North Carolina, that Friends must amend their Discipline, or decline to give Minutes to those who have a concern to visit that State. The writer in the True Wesleyan gives these facts on the authority of a person who was present at the meeting referred to:

A travelling Friend (Quaker), Thomas Wells, an A traveling Friend (quaker), Thomas wells, an Englishman by birth, but had been in the United States several years, and had travelled pretty extensively through the Northern and Northwestern States, and recently had visited this part of North Carolina. Friend Wells had received an invitation by a citizen of Greens-borough, in Guilford Co., to visit that place, and feeling borough, in Guilford Co., to visit that place, and feeling an impression that he ought to do so, accepted the invitation, and hence, a meeting was announced for him, on the evening of the 20th January, which he attended, and spoke much to the satisfaction and edification of his congregation, at the E. Methodist Church. After meeting, a cordial invitation was extended to him to call and preach there again. I would further state, that the stationed preacher, Mr. Jameison, had presented the matter before the official members of the church, and their accept. and obtained their assent. A second meeting was accordingly appointed for the next Sabbath, 25th of January. The congregation having assembled, Friend Wells had commenced speaking, when Wilson S. Hill, one of the Governor's Council, and member of the E. Methodist Church, and who took a very active part in stored, the excitement and confusion increased, until

it came to blows.

A black man belonging to Dr. Mebane, was badly meeting, however, was broken up in great confusion; what the result may ultimately be, God only knows, but it is said that the excitement and dissetisfaction in the town appears to be very considerable. When will the people learn wisdom?

coloured clergyman, who is now a refugee in Canada to escape a prosecution in the Syracuse Rescue Case, has been making a sort of missionary tour there among the coloured people. Of their condition he says, in a letter to The Voice of the Fugitive, that "instead of our people being such a pack of paupers as some represent them, they are generally in comfortable circumstances, many of them much better off than a like number of Europeans. Those who are immediately from Slavery come destitute, of course, as a general thing, but those who have resided any time in the province, are generally free from destitution; and where they are otherwise, it is generally owing to their indolence, intemperance, or something of that sort. I see in Douglass' Paper a letter from Br. Loguen, giving a can, residing in that place, that fugitives are promptly relieved upon their arrival at that place, and that a to which they would hardly seem to be entitled."

Anti-SLAVERY AND POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. the coming election in that State:

"New Hampshire seems to be stirred up at this time from centre to circumference in reference to the coming annual election, March 9th. The Old Hurker Demothousands at the coming election, although they resort

the New England States be so good as to renew their to the polls. But then this amendment is seized upon post office address for the Voice of the Fugitive, and by some pretended friends of the Bill and opposed as I will write again. This article is already longer than forward to Detroit, Michigan : By addressing us there, unconstitutional, Anti-Republican, undemocratic, and I intended to make it. we will get the fetters, almost as soon as if directed to everything that is bad. So that, if the amendment paid. We suppose that some scamp has stolen the book from this office, with intent to make a breach in our cause that we could not repair; but, if we are not very will be spared by the Liquor Interest of Boston to dewill not forsake us on that account.

ESCAPED.—An attempt was made in this city, one day last week, to capture a man, but was happily unof the Whigs is to defeat the Bill in some way, and then made due application to the United States authorities, and received a brace or two of two-legged hounds to aid him in running down his game. The wanderer, of those eminent, long-faced, orthodox, psalm-singing, however, had taken the precaution to remove himself nigger-catching Saints.

REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK.—This man, the particulars of whose arrest, and the charge on which it was changes in this matter of drinking. What would anygrounded, we gave some time since, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen years. As the intelligence came by Telegraph, we have no details of the trial. The Kentucky authorities meant to secure the slaveholders of the State from any further molestation from him.

WE regret to hear that the Unitarian Church at Sy-

in the United States House of Representatives, on the Interests of the Old States in Western Avenues of In-

# Domestic Correspondence.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

NO. XCVIII.

Messrs: Joseph Addison, Theodore Hook and William Shakspeare—He speaketh well of the Bridge—He passes to the perils of Gotham—He lomenteth her danger of being made Sober against her will—He compareth Metropolitan Hall and Castle Garden compareth Metropolitan Hall and Castle Garden—
He repudiately possible imputations on the loyalty to law of the Union Safety Committee—He headeth and toileth the same—He bewaleth our own deficiency—And suggesteth the Remedy—And rebuketh Mr. Wendell Phillips—And justifieth Boston from Suspition—The Maine Law in Massachusetts—The Amendments—Their Philosophy—The lay of the Game—The-Correspondent indorseth the moral and religious character of the Whigs—He bewaleth the Gard old times—He vindicateth the Scriotyval character. good old times-He vindicateth the Scriptural character of punch-He lamenteth the later persecutions omforteth the Editor-He maketh a transition to the Coalition-Dr. Johnson and himself-He ex-

Boston, March 1, 1852. Twis is the beginning of Spring, is it? A most conine coming in, truly! Yesterday and the day before were days of as wintry an aspect and behaviour as the most patriotic Esquimaux could desire. Sir John Frank lin need not have gone so far in search of ice and snow. And as to the North West Passage, or, indeed. a passage in any direction, he could not have found it Methodist Church, and who took a very active part in the Wesleyan persecution last Summer, came into the house, and walked up near the desk, and addressing himself to the speaker said, that he was authorized by those outside to tell him that he must not presch there. Consequently Friend Wells stopped speaking, but remained standing quietly at the desk, thinking the matter would pass off, and an opportunity be given to resume his discourse. But instead of quiet being restard the avrigement and confusion inversed until peace, unless a "piece of ice" may be accepted as sa. for which he is so eminent! And this after he had tisfac tory of the Scripture. The Rising Generation, to be sure, had been busy in making our way plain, hurt, so much so that he was for some days confined to his bed. What the offence given by the black man was, or whether any, I have not been fully able to ascertain; but he is said to be a peaceable man. The apt to find ourselvés upon them. I myself,

"Whilst in the slippery paths of Youth, With heedless steps I ran,"

was no less than twice brought upon my knees, an attitude which, Theodore Hook tells us (apropos to the d-d Sigma and all his generation. And I believe decay of gallantry in these times), is as damaging to he has been choked off from his hold on the Transcript the reputation of a man as of a horse. And though I in consequence of it. thus crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee," no It was too bad, altogether .- D. Y. Thrift has followed it; quite the contrary, indeed, inasmuch as I made a compound fracture of two of the bones ( whalebones) of my very best silk umbrella. But, however, I will not speak ill of the bridge that has carried the safe over so much of the abyss of blank paper before me. The weather, at any rate, has furnished forth one paragraph towards the completion of what seemed, when I sat down, the hopeless task of my fortmichtly epistle.

And so I see you are in great tribulation in Gotham at the prespect of having your grog stopped. And no wonder, judging from the glimpses I have had at the drinking habits of your fellow-citizens, during the brief most deplorable account of the condition of our people visi's I have paid to them. I should suppose that, were in St. Catha. in St. Catherines. But I am informed by a Mr. Duntimely end, all at once, you would be like five hundred thousand mice under an exhausted Receiver. It would Considerable number of the older residents are owners be taking away the very breath of your nostrils, and of real estate. As to the state of things in Toronto you wouldn't know what to make of it. And I suppose and in Hamilton, I can say, from actual observation, from the stir that is making, from the frantic Call for that extreme suffering is scarcely known among the the Meeting in Metropolitan Hall, and from the enthublack people, while some who are far from being as industrious and deserving as they ought to be, receive aid

to which they it hath a smack of even more earnest apprehension thran the Call for the Castle Garden Meeting, or than even the Speeches made thereat. Is it possible that An esteemed correspondent, in a private letter from you feel more uneasiness at the prospect of the injury Bradford N II. Bradford, N. H., says in relation to the prospects of fanatical legislation at Albany may do to your own particular Constitutions, than you did for the danger which threatened the glorious Constitution of your Common Country? To be sure, should the Law pass, there, is the Hundred Slavecatchers, with Mr. George cracy have taken upon their shoulders the Compromise Wood at their head, and Mr. Hiram Catch 'em at their measures, so called in the compromise wood at their head, and the carry the Law into effect measures, so called, including the Fugitive Slave Act, and I think there are the Law into effect. and I think they will find themselves in a minority by "It is easy to do an agreeable duty," such as catching "It is easy to do an agreeable duty," such as catching niggers, as Mr. Webster saith; we cannot doubt that

THE Voice of the Fugitive, published at Sand- friends, is to obtain such a direct sanction from the cases, to find the very fountains of certain destruction. wich, Canada West, asks that Anti-Slavery papers in the States will publish the fellowing notice:

We have lost our New England Subscription-book, and cannot supply our subscribers in that section of the occupancy in consequence of it. Will our patrons in the New England States be so good at the patrons in the New England States be so good at the patrons in the New England States be so good at the patrons in the New England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the new England States be so good at the patrons in the section of the firends of the subtraction and the patrons in the section of the should pass, they can have the opportunity of voting feat it. And this, joined to those who may honestly dislike the method, and those who care nothing about it and look only to the effect their action will have on go to the people at the next Election on this ground, in the expectation that enough Rum Democrats will join

You and I are not "the oldest inhabitants" yet by a long shot, but we are old enough to have seen great body have said thirty years ago if it had been prophesied unto them that a Law would be proposed, even, absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks! It would have seemed as absurd as a prophecy that Slavery will be abolished in thirty wars from this time on the authority of Fielding's Ordinary of Newgate, like Slavery in our times, "is nowhere spoken against in Scripture;" when a gentleman might take his sober bottle with his dinner, when by himself, and his moderate three bottles when with a friend, and nobody thought the worse of him for it! when a man might be carried home drunk, once a month or so, provided he because so in good company, without damaging his waste been denounced and arraigned because of his waste to be denounced and arraigned because of his waste to be denounced and arraigned because of his waste been substant support of principle. He must now defend himself and his position from the charges brought against him. The Senator from Alabams has been speech uses the following language:

"The scene we witnessed the other day, during the delivery, by Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett), of his harangue, surprised no one here, but it would have been spectators of what occurred. There was the Senator from Massachusetts THE ARGUMENT.—The Correspondent uppraideth the Weather—He adviseth Sir John Franklin and giveth his opinion as to N. W. and other passages—Pursuit of Stated Preaching under Difficulties—The Rising Generation and the Ways—The Correspondent giveth his experiences—His Genuflexions—He quoteth Messrs. Joseph Addison, Theodore Hook and William Early Christians, their disciples have to lurk in holes Shaksneare—He speaketh apell of the Rvides—He and corners and perform their services unseen of men. and corners, and perform their services unseen of men. And now a perfect Diocletian persecution impends over them. They are threatened with atter extermination But, still, be consoled. There will yet be a remnant left. Rum will yet have its confessors, and it will be more than Mayor Dow can do to keep a zealous martyr from the fires he covets.

You know how tenderly disposed I have ever been towards the Coalition in this State. For an Ishmaelite by profession, I think I have always shown them great consideration. For you know that, like Dr. Johnson, I do hate a Whig, and that whoever goes in and helps lick the Whigs has a claim on my sympathy. But I grieve to have to tell you that the Coalition has been poseth and rebuketh its ingratitude—Sigma and the Stute Printing—An expensive ally—Whig souls endangered—Concluding Reproof, &c., &c., &c. distributing among themselves. I allude to their treatment of the venerable and venerated Sigma, in the persons of his printers, Messrs. Dalton and Wentworth. This firm, you must know, had the State printing, as well as that of the Boston Transcript. And, as this job is one of the best in the gift of the Legislature here as well as elsewhere, it was a temptation to the Coalitionists, which they could not keep their hands off of. So they gave it to Messrs. White and Potter; and what do you think was one main reason they gave for it? Why, forsooth, that the former contractors were proprietors of the \*Transcript\*, through which the admirable Sigma had exposed the Coalition, in its parts and in its entirety, with that energy and elegance of phrase for which he is so eminent! And this after he had made the fortunes of the Coalition by his apposite quo as well as elsewhere, it was a temptation to the Coalitation from Montesquieu, to the effect that ballotting should be open to the end that the common people might be kept in order by the presence of "persons of eminent gravity." Had it been the Whigs that had thus punished the publishers of the Transcript, there would have been reason in it; for they put their immortal souls in deadly peril by the way in which they

ever classed with them.

I have seen tobacco eaten by haystacks in quantity, two cla before, and smoked by cords; but it seems to me some portions of New York go into the business with a greediness to which I have bitherto been a stranger. Some men have libelled the whole brute creation, by calling the habit a "beastly" one. No beast but man could or would pursue it to such inordinate excess.

For a year or two, at one time, I was a Minister, and had, for a young man, considerable experience in

Yours and your readers', PARKER PILLSBURY. Albany, 26th February, 1852.

P. S. I lost or left a gold pen and pencil in Herkimes County (the gift of a most valued friend), one that has served me well some three years and more, and was still as good as new. If any one where I staid has found it and will send to the me (care of R. F. Wallout, Boston,

body have said thirty years ago if it had been prophesised unto them that a Law would be proposed, even, absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks! It would have seemed as absurd as a prophecy that It would have seemed as absurd as a prophecy that Slavery will be abolished in thirty that from this time would appear now to Dr. Spring or Dr. Dewey. Any those were jolly times! When it was thought no harm for any and every man at eleven o'clock to go to the Bundto of Grapes in State Street and take his comfortafor any and every man at eleven o'clock to go to the gale on Sunday morning last. The damage is estimated at about \$6,000.

for any and every man at eleven o'clock to go to the Bunch of Grapes in State Street and take his comfortable plants of punch, without detriment to the credit of his indorsement; when even the Reverend clergy did not disdain to refresh the cookles of their hearts with the same nectarean compound, which, it is well known in the United State Street and take his comfortable personal conflicts on the floor of the Senate were at an end. During his legislative career of twenty years, he had never so demeaned himself as to be involved in any personal controversy. He now felt annoyed that they are the same nectarean compound, which, it is well known in the Justice State Street and take his comfortable personal conflicts on the floor of the Senate were at an end. During his legislative career of twenty years, he had never so demeaned himself as to be involved in any personal controversy. He now felt annoyed that they are the same and the same in the same and the same and the same and the same are the same are the same are the same and the same are the same

became so in good company, without damaging his moral or religious character. Alas, for the Eleven O'clocks, and the Four O'clocks, and the Night-caps!

They are gone, and their memory alone remains to content of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale), gathered about him, in a sort of paternal ring, while the countent of the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward). sole survivors and instruct posterity. Not that I mean
to say that these blessings are absolutely extinct, but
they exist under a cloud of persecution. Like the
Early Christians, their disciples have to lurk in holes
and corners, and perform their services unseen of men. with eager approbation—applauding, cheering and en couraging him. And all this was nothing new to us

couraging him. And all this was nothing new to us, however strange it may appear to the plain and honest yeemanry of the country; nor was it, when calmly considered, at all unnatural A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. There is a sympathy in treason as well as in knavery, and those who are earnestly striving to accomplish the same end need not quarrel about the separate means employed."

Here the Senator charged me with treason and knavery, and that a sympathy in treason and knavery exists between me and the four Senators upon this floor who have been named. How will this charge be met? I will discredit the witness upon whose testimony the allegation is founded. Did any one here, on that cocasion, hear either of these Senators applaud or cheer? Did the Senator from Massachusetts applaud? Will the Hon. Senator say if he applauded or cheered on that occasion?

that occasion? Mr. Sumner said that he occupied his own seat, when the Hon Senator from South Carolina made his speech that he listened to him attentively, but as a lover of the Union he could not applaud either in feeling or expression many of the sentiments of the Senator, on the contrary, he heard much that he strongly dissented

Mr. RHETT asked Mr. Chase to say whether he had

applauded or cheered.

Mr. Chase said he listened to the Senator with great attention. He could not believe that he had violated

ators from New York, Ohio. New Hampshire and Mas ators from New York, Ohio, New Hampshire and Massachusetts had all been heard in loud, long and repeated
praise of this Union. He united in no such songs,
though the honourable Senator from Alabama did. He
now proceeded to show that the Senator from Alabama
(Mr. Clemens) did not himself stand in such a position
as to arraign any man for inconsistency or dishonour.
He then read to the Senate several pages of matters
which he said he intended to prove against Mr. Clemens.
When shout helf way through, he said he had left one When about half way through, he said he had left one sheet at home, but would print it with his speech.
Mr. CLEMENS insisted on its being read now; he would reply to the speech of the honourable Senator

It was too bad, altogether.—p. v.

\*\*Would reply to the epoech of the honourable Senator at once, and not wait tilt it was published.

\*\*Mr. Rherr said he would go and get it, and amid much laughter left for his hotel. After a short interval he returned with the missing paper, which he read. He then read from the speech of Mr. Clemens, delivered on the 27th December, 1849, on certain resolutions few weeks ago, I intended to have written you a few thoughts on the practice of using Tobacco. It seems to whether the President had sent any agent to California, to induce the people to organize a State Government. thoughts on the practice of using Tobacco. It seems to me the habit has risen to such a height as to demand Anti-Shavery interference, and such as to take it out of the catalogue of "Extraneous Topics," if indeed it was to take it out of the catalogue of Extraneous Topics," if indeed it was compared to the purpose of wronging the heat alogue of the catalogue of Clemens on the 10th January, 1850, on the subject of printing the Vermont resolutions, in which he spoke of two classes of traitors—one, the Northern fanatics, who totally disregarded the Constitution; and the other class—less to be respected—the timid, hesitating, Southern men, who would not march up to the line, and meet the North upon the threshold, and there bid her stand; in other words, who would not resist California's admission by fighting?

Mr. Resert also read from a speech delivered by the Clemens on the 11th of Fabruary, 1850, in which

Mr. RHETT also read from a speech delivered by Mr. Clemens on the 11th of February, 1850, in which he scorned with contempt the allegation that he was a Disunionist. Also from the speech of the 20th Feb., in which he declared Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions gave the North all and took all from the South; and which he declared Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions gave the North all and took all from the South; and sooner than submit to such a settlement advocates distance, as it in the persons present—really, as some of the old ministers made it, a sort of "Auricular Confession." As what was asked and answered, was not to be heard by any but the two persons, the Enquired of, my face was often, and indeed always, brought in very close contact with that of the one interrogated.

Now, could you see what I have seen, when some old veteran in the practice opened his mouth to reveal to me the state of his heart and mind, you would conclude at once, as I did, that the work of purification should begin nearer the surface. There was uncleanness to remove, which whole prairies of bullocks and pastures of he-goats could hardly run blood enough to take remove, which whole prairies of bullocks and pastures remove, which whole prairies of bullocks and pastures of he-goats could hardly run blood enough to take of he-goats could hardly run blood enough to take away. The waters of Avernus were pure as Castilian fountains compared with the submersion which I have fountains compared with the submersion which I have seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging the surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging the surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging the surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging the surging seen in many a mouth. The billows would be surging see

who now stood up in the Senate and denounced him as a traitor, and false to his principles and to honour. He now considered that he had made good the statement that he would discredit the witness, and prove to the Senate and country that that witness was not entitled to credit when he denounced and calumninted others. He regretted the necessity for the explanation, and returned thanks to the Senate for an opportunity of vindesting himself

MR. CLEMNS'S REPLY.

Mr. CLEMENS said that yesterday he had received a note, informing him that the Senator from South Carolina intended to reply, to-day, to his speech of December last. He was somewhat surprised to hear also that that Senator had advised the Senate galleries reporters, that Senator had advised the Senate gallere: reporters, letter-writers, and every one else, in order that a goodly number might be there to witness his death at the hands of the Hon. Senator. He regretted that the Senator had not given him an opportunity of dying decently. He could not understand the Senator's apparent ignorance upon all things connected with the passage of the Compromise. The Hon. Senator has at all times manifested such complete ignorance upon his (Mr. C.'s) Compromise. The Hon. Senator has at all times manifested such complete ignorance upon his (Mr. C.'s) course, that he must attribute to it, and to his blindness and self-conceit upon all matters relating to himself, that total misconstruction of the speech he had commented on. In that speech the Senator said that he was called a traitor and a knave. No other man who reads it would say he was called by it a knave, but the Senator will have it so; and now, if he believed that this charge of knavery was in fact made against him, why has he waited for months to concoct and frame a speech-upon it? Why has he brooded over it and let it remain unanswered till this time, and now only in this manner. He could not resist the necessity which now induced him to add the epithet of coward to those of knave and traitor.

knave and traitor.

The Chair call the Senator to order.

A VOICE—"Order." -SEVERAL VOICES—"He is not out of order, perfectly ight."

Mr. Clemens said he would not speak out of order

Mr. CLEMENS said he would not speak out of order. No one who would allow the charge of knavery to remain unnoticed for two months, and who would take no other means to repel it than those resorted to by the Senator, deserved the name of man. The Senator claims to have discredited the witness. How? By the evidence of two of his co-conspirators. In Alabama the evidence of parties implicated would not be received. No one who read that speech would suppose that they had openly and loudly cheered and applauded the Senator. He meant no such thing. It was the attention, the evident and loudly cheered and applauded the Senator He meant no such thing. It was the attention, the evident satisfaction with which they had listened to the Senator. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) had left his seat and come to the side of the Senator to hear him. When he had concluded, they congratulated him, and shook hands with him. Does he deny that?

[Mr. Riestr's response could not be heard by the Reporters.]

who in South Carolina would suppose that R. Barnwell Rhett had held consultations behind the pillars of the Senate Chamber upon the means of defending John C. Calhoun? Though the Senator was friendly here with Mesers. Sumner, Chase, and Seward; though he received their congratulations upon his speeches, yet at home he forgot his personal relations with them, and there deapuned them as traitors to the Constitution.

The Senator complained of being calumniated; it was beyond the power of man to calumniate the Senator. Did he not get up in the Secate and proclaim himself a traitor? How could calumny said to this avowal? He had never called the Senator a traitor till he had arowed himself one, and how could it be category to style a man as he styled himself? He never had much fancy for the Senator. He have dealined the usual courfancy for the Senator. He has declined the usual courtesy of acquaintance and introduction to the Senator. He had never made himself familiar with the small so cial relations of the Senator, and he had not cial relations of the Senator, and he had not attacked them—they were too small a game. He had read in one of the English poets a description of a darkness, in which vipers crawl among the multitude. hissing but stingless. He knew this applied to the Senator, for though he was continually hissing, all were aware he had no sting.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) said the Senator could not got get through to-day and suggested an adjournment till

that charge was a foul lie, unmitigated and unredeemed by the slightest semblance of truth.
Without concluding, he gave the floor to Mr. Jones on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

which off Hankers at We more reasons believed to the special control of the special property flusters here, to be one-time of the special property flusters

condition. The Senator from Alabams was so eaamoured of the Compromise that he had declared he
would not vote to repeal the set abolishing the slave
trade in the District of Columbia. That act did not
alone provide for the abolition of the slave trade. It
made, as penalty for its violation, that the slave should
be free, thus setting the precedent that Congress had a
power to provide for emancipation of slaves. How truly
was the Hon. Senator now in the position of those whom
he had denounced in 1850 as traitors to the South. He
then referred to Mr. Clemens' argument that the Fu
gitive Slave Law had been as well executed as any other
law, and commented on the proceedings at Christiana
and Boston, the offenders at which places had all been
allowed to go Scot free. He replied also to Mr. Clemens'
argument against the right of secession, against any
absolute sovereignty of States, and against the doctrine
that trason could be committed against say power but
the United States. These positions he opposed, rending
from speeches of Mr. Clemens and others, in refutation
of them. He read also from the Constitutions of several
states, showing that treason against States was defined
States, showing that treason against States was defined
South Carolina, he said, provided for treason, and
the numerated a half-dozen attributes of
sovereignty which were denied to the States by do
Constitution of the United States and the Stant
Carolina could not declare murder, riot, or forcible
teaching the precedent that the Slave Baula not make the secure as treason. Brd, would that make it treason? Treason could only be-committed against the
state. The Constitution of the United States was the
supreme law; and he said that the Constitutions or
paramount law—anything in State Constitutions or
paramount law—anything in State Constitutions of
pa States, showing that treason against States was defined and recognised.

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States, showing that treason, and the recognised.

It was with her when all other measures were in vain and when, to throw off an intolerable yoke, she commenced a revolution, would have to be accomplished that the resonnt that the whigh and when, and was chosen to his present high position. How was it that the Whig party had supported him?

Mr. Gwin, of California, moved for the postponement of the private Calender for one hour, to enable Mr. Rherr here read letters, written by several and the Whigs defeated him, and was chosen to his present high position. How was it that the Whig party had supported him?

Mr. Rherr fee Calender for one hour, to enable Mr. Rherr here read letters, written by several and the Whigs refused to the was defined in the was with her we all other measures were caucus, Mr. Clemens was nominated by some one. The Whigs refused to support him without some pledge, and during the evening a slip of paper was handed in which read, in substance, that "if elected Senator of the United States, I pledge myself to support the administration of General Taylor." Signed, J. Clemens, and A. Mr. Davis pledged himself to the Caucus that this paper was in the hand-writing of Mr. Clemens, and the Caucus theat agreed to support him, and he was elected. This was the man who calumnisted thers—who now stood up in the Senate and denounced him as a traitor, and false to his principles and to honour. He now considered that he had made good the statement preach secession? Was he to go home and tell the now; but what was he to do? Was he to go home and preach secession? Was he to go home and tell the people of Alabama that Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina had voted to admit California? He joined not the North in robbing the South, and therefore we must secede from them all. Was he to go home and preach the establishment of a Southern confederacy with these States left, for the others had all joined with the North in the act? He denied having said that the admission of California was unconstitutional; but if he had, was he to set up his opinion against the judgment of so many other Southern men who thought and voted differhe to set up his opinion against the judgment of so many other Southern men who thought and voted differently? Was he to declare himself infallible and against the recorded opinion of so many true Southern Statesmen, lead the people of Alabama up to a horrid field of civil war, and pronounce those who differed from him false to the Constitution? He denied that he ever counseled a dissolution of the Union. He read from his speech of Feb. 11, 1850, in which he pronounced the charge of being a disunionist a gross absurdity, and repelled it as utterly unfounded. In that speech he said he did not believe a disunionist existed at the South. He now fully confessed his mistake. He then believed the broad savannahs of the South were not the home of a single traitor. He admitted now his opinion was changed, and if the Senator would rest a charge of inconsistency on that point, he would plead guilty at once.

He read other extracts from his speeches, in which

the dissolution of the Union was repeatedly disavowed. In the debate on the Vermont Resolutions, he had delared that the North must pause and retrace their steps. It had done both. At that time the Senators steps. It had done both. At that time the Senators from fourteen States were under instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso; they paused, and before that session closed the Wilmot Proviso was dead. Senators refused to obey their instructions or had them repealed. Instead of passing the Wilmot Proviso below thirty-six thirty, a bill was passed extending slavery up to thirty seven. More was obtained than the Nashville Convention asked. Since then the Northern States have ceased their offensive enactments. Conventions and assemblages have declared their determination to abide by the Constitution. Senators have been elected in New Jersey and Rhode Island who are Compromise men, over opposents opposed to it. The Compromise men, over opposents opposed to it. The South would find no supporters better than those two Senators. He then described the Union, with the Constitution preserved—such was the Union he desired to maintain. When the Senator from South Carolina went home and told the people that the North was a horde of robbers who ware stalling away the substance meant no such thing. It was the attention, the evident satisfaction with which they had listened to the Senator. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) had left his seat and come to the side of the Senator to hear him. When he had concluded, they congratulated him, and shook hands with him. Does he deny that?

[Mr. Riert's response could not be heard by the Reporters,]

Mr. Chase—Do you deny that you shook hands with him?

Mr. Chase said that he had, perhaps done the shaking-hands part; but he would thank the Senator from Alabama to state upon what authority he called him a conspirator with any one.

Mr. Chemens said that he would reply but to one at a time. The Senator from South Carolina could not deny that these congratulations and shaking of hands took place. There were plenty of witnesses who saw it. All knew the intimate relations between the Senator and those Senators. All knew that the Abolitonists had declared the Constitution a compact with hell, and yet, the Senator received their congratulations upon a speech against the Government of his own country? Who was discredited—he or the Senator? The Senator, during his controversy with ex-Senator? The Senator, during his controversy with ex-Senator? The Senator, during his controversy with ex-Senator? The Senator, during his adaptation for private conversaupon a speech against the Government of his own table. The Senator from South Carolina, then in the country? Who was discredited—he or the Senator? The Senator, during his controversy with ex-Senator Foote, had shown his adaptation for private conversations concerning others. It had come out during that discussion that the Senator had held a private conversation with Mr. Benton concerning Mr. Foote's course. Senator desired to expel him. What was Mr. Adams's crime compared to the Senator's own, who here openly publicly proclaimed himself a disunionist? Mr. C. then defended his votes on the Texas Boundary bill, the desired by the District and an act abolishing the Slave trade in that District.

He repeated that Mr. Calhoun died in the belief that secession, by a single State, was madness. Before his death, he told Mr. Clemens that in 1832 he could have gone much farther than he had, but not without array gone much farther than he had, but not without arraying Tennessee against South Carolina, and Kentucky against Virginia. He wanted a platform on which all the Southern States could stand together. Mr. Clemens continued, that, if fifteen Southern States were to secode together, it would be folly for either side to attenut coarsion; but war would be installed. tempt coercion; but war would be inevitable. They could never preserve peace long, and it would end in the complete destruction of the liberties of both sections. On his return to Alabama, after the passage of thos On his return to Alabama, after the passage of the Compromise, he found demagogues upon the stump, telling the people that they had been robbed, &c. He took the stump also, and told them the truth. He told them that, if robbing had been accomplished, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri and Maryland had taken part in it. The August elections had shown that the people were with him—not a discount of the continuation of Maryland had taken part in it. The August elections had shown that the people were with him—not a disunionist was left in the State. No man, with the sentiments of the Senator, could be elected in Alabama to any respectable office—not even to the post of constable. Yet the people of that State were Southern men, devoted to the Union and Constitution. They were as true defenders of Southern rights as those who talk at home of the perfidious robbings of the North, and, when they come here, take seats, cheek by jowl, with such men as Preston King, Giddings, Rantoul, Hale, Chase, and Sumner (laugher).

The remainder of the debate was merely personal Mr. Rhett in the course of it, explaining that he had not settled this difficulty by a challenge only because he was a church member. Mr. Clemens thereupon dropped the subject, declaring that had he been aware of that fact, he should have been less severe. So the subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

# Deaths.

GRUNZIG. —In this city, on Friday last, [by the hands of the hangman] Otto Grunzig, recently from Ger-

Many.

STONE —At Saratoga Springs, 25th instant, Mrs. Susannah P. Stone, 50, widow of the late William L. Stone, Esq., former editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DEVEBUX.—In Providence, R. I. 19th instant, Mrs. Tabitha S. Devereux, widow of the late Nathaniel K. Devereux, and sister of the late Chief Justice Story, 80 years 11 months.

BAILEY.—At Washington, D. C., on the 11th instant, Charles G., son of Dr. G. and Margaret L. Bailey, aged two months and eight days.

# Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Lecturing Agents were appointed as follows; PARKER PILLS. BURY, LUCY STONE, DANIEL FOSTER, GEORGE W PUTNAM, JOSEPH J. LOCKE, and ALONZO J. GROVER DANIEL S. WHITNEY of Boylston, and WILLIAM H. FISH of Milford, were also appointed Agents for occasional lecturing service. Rev. WILLIAM B. STONE of West Brookfield is expected to commence a lecturing agency in March. LEWIS FORD was appointed Financial Agent, to include lecturing also, as opportunity

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., was re-appointed General Agent. CHARLES C. BURLAIGH is labouring in Plymouth ounty, as an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery

### Miscellany.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, ITS PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

> Cæsar, thou art mighty yet-Thy spirit walks abroad

NAPOLEON, like Julius Cæsar, implanted himself and his generations immoveshly on the mind of his nation. The dagger of Brutus, the temporary resto-ration of former freedom, the brilliant regal temptaration of former freedom, the brimant regal temperations of Marc Antony, profited nothing, and resulted only in disappointment and defeat—in Phillipi and Actium. The Roman people thought but of him whose five hundred battles had made them the nightiest of the earth. They would have none but Cesar; and they willingly submitted to another of his race, who consolidated, amid proscription and slaughter, an empire boundless in sway, and nearly so in time, the traces and influence of which even still endure. The same lot has fallen to Napoleon. still endure. The same lot has fallen to Napoleon. His death at St. Helena, the changes that have ensued from legitimate Royalty to limited Monarchy, and from that to the widest freedom, have in his case availed not either. Whenever the people's voice rises, the shout is for Napoleon. They will have his ashes back to repose amidst them whom he loved so well; they will have his nephew to inaugurate their new republic; and now, like the Romans of old, they will yield up all power only to him who, with sanguinary and brutal severity, prepares to perpetuate the Napoleon dominion—who already acts as Octavius, and in whom they fondly—too fondly, perhaps—view a future Augustus. Similar acts as Octavius, and in whom they fondly—too fondly, perhaps—view a future Augustus. Similar to the Cæsar dynasty of Rome, the Imperial family of France promised to occupy men's minds for many ages to come. "On parlera de sa gloire"—"they will speak of his glory"—augured Beranger of Bonaparte during the Bourbon Restoration; "and," continued he, "in fifty years hence they will give are to no other story"—"dans gionante ans ne continued he, "in fifty years hence they will give car to no other story"—"dans cinquante ans ne connaitra pas d'autre histoire." The prophecy is proved before its time. Little more than half the period foretold has elapsed, and France is absorbed in the imperial theme. At such a moment an exact knowledge of the actual status and condition of the present Napoleon generation becomes of momentous interest to all. Most readers, therefore—even those who have information and recollections on the subject, yet whose memory may be helped by these details—will not, we presume, be sorry to receive the following particulars about the dead but not departed modern Cæsar, and about his widely-extended

Napoleon's proud assertion that he was "the Rodolph of his race," and that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Monte Notte, must not stand literally as evidence of the humble origin of the Bonaparte family, but rather of the humbly mind of the Imperial ruler, which could ill brook the idea of inferiority, even in this respect, to other potentates, though Hapsburgh and Bourbon were

From a remote period were distinguished in Italy From a remote period were distinguished in Italy the Bonapartes—or rather Buonapartes, for so the name was originally spelt, and so was it perversely continued with the u by the enemies of Napoleon, for the purpose of recalling his foreign origin and his birth away from the land of France. As far back as the twelfth century we find the name of John Buenaparte enrolled in the list of the gallant Knight, of St. Lynne of Caltrage. This calculated Knights of St. James of Calatrava. This celebrated order admitted within its community those only who were of noble birth, and thus we have proof that the Bonaparte family held at that distant epoch no inconsiderable position in the world. The cradle of the race seems to have been at Treviso, whence the descendants passed into, and obtained note in, various countries of Italy. In 1512, Gabriel Buonaparte, of the Sarzana division of the family, went to Corsica, and, fixing his residence at Ajaccio, founded the branch whence sprang Napoleon. From this Gabriel Buonaparte descended Charles, the father of Napoleon, who was the first who dropped the u in the name.

Charles Bonaparte was born the 20th of March. 1746. Having studied law at Pisa, and attained eminence as an advocate, he resigned the gown for the sword, to assist in the gallant and patriotic stand made against the French for the independence of his country. At the disastrous termination of the conflict, he would have exiled himself with his kinsman Paoli, but was dissuaded from the step by his wealthy uncle, the Archdeacon of Ajaccio; and he scribed as possessing a handsome person and great vivacity of intellect, married Maria Lætitia de Ramolino, one of the most beautiful maidens of Corsica. and a lady of incomparable firmness of mind. During the years of civil war, she partook the dangers of her husband, and used to accompany him through all the toils and difficulties of the mountain cam-Charles Bonaparte, who, on the establish-f French ascendancy, became Recorder of a tribunal in Corsice, Representative of the nation and member of the Assemby of Noble Deputies at the French Court, died at Montpellier, the 24th February, 1785, in his fortieth year. His lovely and highspirited wife, afterwards so well known as Madame second husband a Swiss officer in the French service, named Fesch, and had by him a son, Ginseppo, afterwards his Eminence Cardinal Fesch, who was thus half-brother of Lastitia Bonaparte. The issue of Charles and Lætitia Bonaparte. The issue of Charles and Lætitia Bonaparte were thirteen children; of these, five died in infancy. The others and their progeny we shall now set forth; averting, however, the regular order, so far as to begin with the second and the great son, Napoleon, and to follow, for reasons we shall mention, with his nephew, the present President of the French Republic.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, was the second son of Charles and Lætitia Bonaparie; he was born at Ajaccio, the 15th August, 1769. He became First Consul the 9th Nogust, 1709. He became First Consul the vin No-vember, 1799, and Emperor the 18th May, 1804. His first forced abdication was on the 11th April, 1814: his second, after the battle of Waterloo, on the 22d June, 1815. He died a prisoner at St. He-leng, the 5th May, 1821. Such is the frame of dates which embraces a career that stands unrivalled in the modern history of the world. Napoleon married, first, on the 8th March, 1796, Maria Rose Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, Viscountess Dowager de Beauharnais (see below, Family of Josephine), a remarkable woman, who seemed to be the good ge nins of Napoleon's prosperity, and who died of grie when his ruin came. After the unkind and unwise divorce from Josephine, Napoleon married, secondly, the 2d April, 1810, the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the 2d April, 1819, the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis H., Emperor of Austria. By the Empross Josephine, who died at Malmaison, the 29th May, 1814, Napoleon had no issue. By the Empress Maria Louisa, who died Duchess of Parma, the 17th December, 1847, the Emperor left an only son, Napoleon, King of Rome, born at Paris, the 20th March, 1811, the child of many hopes, who terminated a short and melancholy life, as Duke of Reichstadt, the 22d July, 1832. On the extinction of the issue of the Emperor Napoleon, his elder brother Joseph became his representative. Joseph is now dead, leaving a daughter only; consequently the male representation would properly devolve on the next britier Lucien, and his descendants; but it is maintained that Lucien was not admitted to the position of a French prince until 1815, long after his younger brother, Louis; and that Lucien, as well as the youngest, Jerome, having married without the Imperial consent, was excluded from the succession in 1804. Upon these grounds, it is further insisted, that, according to the order of precedence established by the Constitution of the Empire, the male representation of the family of Bonaparte now belongs to the youngest and sole surviving son of Louis Bona-parte, by his wife, Hortense de Beauharnais, who is

Napoleon Louis Charles Bonaparte, the present President of the French Republic.—This extraordi-nary man, who presides, with bloodstained and desnary man, who presides, with bloodstained and despois authority, over the destinies of France, was born at Paris, the 20th April, 1808. A reported remark of his mother Hortense, during his early youth, seems verified by the events of his life: "That child." said she, "is a mere compound of obstinacy and daring." His career has, up to this time, been one of imminent dauger and wonderful success. His attempt at Strasbourg, his invasion of Boulogne, accompanied by a few followers and an eagle, and his escape from Ham, were but preludes to his reappearance in Evance in Evan

the title of Count Survilliers. He had married, the lived in Austria, under the title of Countess of Li-Ist August, 1794, Maria Julia Clary, the elder sister pona. She died on the 18th May, 1839.

see above.

III. Lucien Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio in 1775, successively President of the Council of Five Hundred, Minister of the Interior under the Consular Government, and Ambassador to Madrid in 1801. ing his residence in the Eternal City, purchased an estate within the Territories of the Church, at Canino, near Viterbo. This the Pope raised into a principality, inscribing at the same time the name of "the Prince of Canino" among the Roman nobles. In 1810, distrustful of the security of his asylum in Italy, Lucien embarked for the United States, but

tally, Lucien embarked for the United States, but was captured by two English frigates, and conveyed to Malta, to await the orders of our Government.

In conformity with those instructions, he was transferred to England, where he arrived the 18th December, and fixed himself in Shropshire, about fifteen miles from Ludlow, on a beautiful estate he was allowed to purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature, and the recorse of domestic life. was allowed to purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature and the repose of domestic life, until the peace of 1814 opened his way to the Continent, and enabled him to return to his old friend and protector, Pins VII. During the hundred days he played a prominent part, and again held in France the portfolio of the Interior. After the conflict at Waterloo, he urged the Emperor to make one great effort in defence of his throne; but the mighty mind of Napoleon was then either at fault or the man himself was betrayed. He listened not to his brother's counsel, and Lucien with difficulty effected his escape to Rome. There the Prince of Canino poon. brother's counsel, and Lucien with difficulty effected his escape to Rome. There the Prince of Canino passed the remainder of his days, much respected in private life, and there he died on the 20th June,

Lucien was, after Napoleon, the ablest and mos ambitious of the Bonapartes; and at one time his literary and scientific attainments received the most preposterous laudation from the French savans. His "Charlemagne" made its first appearance in London in 1814, but the success it met with was very indifferent. Besides this heavy epic, the Prince of Canino published two other works—"Stellina," a

ovel; and the "Cyrneide; or, Corsica Saved."

By his first marriage, in 1795, with Christina Boyer (who died in 1801), Lucien Bonaparte left issue two daughters. The elder, Charlotte, born the 13th of May, 1796, is widow of the Roman Prince Gabrielli, by whom she has a son and three daughters. The younger Daughter of Lucien by this marriage, Christiana Egypta, was married in 1826 to Lord Dudley Coutts Strart, eighth son of the first Marquis of Bute, and died at Rome the 14th of May, 1847, leaving an only son. Lucien married, secondly, in 1802, Alexandrina Laurentia de Bleschamp, by whom (who survives him, and is now Princess) by whom (who survives him, and is now Princess Dowager of Canino) he left issue—Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino and Musignano, born at Paris, the 24th May, 1803, member of the principal scientific academies of Europe and America, married, the 29th June, 1822, to his cousin Zenaida, only surviving child of his late uncle Joseph, by whom he has three sons, Joseph, Lucien, and Napoleon, and five daughters, Julia, married to Alexander de Gallo, Marquis of Roccagiovine : Charlotte, married to Count Peter Primoli; Maria, married to Paul, Count of Capello; Augusta, and Bathilda. Louis, born the 4th of Jawealthy uncle, the Archdeacon of Ajaccio; and he became in the sequel reconciled to the conquering party, and was protected by the French Governor of Corsica. It was in the midst of this discord of fights and skirmishes that Charles Bonaparto, who is described as prospeciating a hardenne are reconciled to the conquering party, and was protected by the French Governor of Corsica. It was in the midst of this discord of fights and skirmishes that Charles Bonaparto, who is described as prospeciating a hardenne areas and search protection. potentiary in Greece, by whom she has issue two sons. Alfred and William. Maria, born the 12th October, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini of Canino. Constantia, born the 30th January, 1822,

a nun of the Sacré Cœur, at Rome.

IV. Louis Bonaparte, born at Ajaceio, the 2d September, 1778, successively Constable and Arch-Chancellor of France, in 1804; King of Holland, in 1806, which dignity, finding himself a mere viceroy to his Imperial brother, he abdicated in 1810. Louis, with the title of Duke, and Count of St. Leu, retired from public life, and after 1815 went to reside in the Roman States. The whole life of Louis Bonaparte, the most amiable of his family, was embittered by Merc, lived long after him, witnessed all the glories his unhappy marriage with the famous Hortense de also, and died at Rome in 1832, aged 82. Her mother, it should be remarked, had married for her 1802. He and his beautiful wife could never agree 1802. He and his beautiful wife could never agree quarrels and separation ensued; yet it would appea the fault was mainly on the side of Hortense, where the same of the same was an ambitious politician, and lived but in public excitement and state intrigue. Hortense, however, had great attractions and great talents; her taste and skill in poetry and music were well known; her and skill in poetry and music were well known; her beautiful romance of "Partant pour la Syrie" is popular still. Louis died the 25th of July, 1846. By his consort Hortense (whose death occurred the 3d October, 1837) Louis had three sons; the eldest, Napoleon, died a child in 1907; the second, Napoleon, died issueless the 17th March, 1831—the fadigues of the Bolognese expedition, is which he was engaged, having caused his death. The third and only surviving child of Louis and Hortense is Napoleon Louis Charles, the President of the French Republic (see above).

public (see above).

V. Jerome Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio, the 15th V. Jerome Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio, the 1st November, 1784, King of Westphalia from the 1st Substituted the well-known ensigns of the French December, 1807, to the 26th October, 1813. He was Empire, "Az., an eagle clutching a thunderbolt or."

The arms of Beauharnais are, "Arg., a fess. as." him of his throne. At Waterloo, he commanded the left wing of the French army, and, on the defeat of the Emperor, retreated with the debris of the forces to Paris. He subsequently proceeded to Wirtemburg, and was created a Prince of that kingdom by the title of Duc de Montfort. His first wife (whom he married in America, in 1803, and from whom he separated in 1805) was Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, a lady of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Patterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Mar-chioness Wellesley. By her he had one child, Je-rome, born 6th July, 1805, at Baltimore, where he now resides, and was married, the 9th May, 1829, o Miss Susanna Gay. The second wife of Jerome onaparte was Frederica Catherine Sophia, daugh Prince of Montfort, born at Trieste, 9th September, 1822; and Mathilda Lætitia, born also at Trieste, 27th May, 1820, and married, in 1841, to Prince

Marshal of France, having received his baton on

the 1st of January, 1850.

VI. Eliza Bonaparte, born the 3d January, 1777 married, the 5th May, 1797, to Felix Bacchicchi Her husband and herself were made, by her Imperial brother, Prince and Princess of Lucca and Piombino in 1805, and Sovereign Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany in 1809. After the occupation of that ter-

ance in France in 1848, when his election as deputy in the National Assembly for the department of Yonne, the 26th September of that year, began the new fortunes of himself and his House.

By a decree of the National Assembly on the 11th Cotcher, 1848, and 6,000,000 livres were paid to the Princess as compensation.

Pauline was married first. new fortunes of himself and his House.

By a decree of the National Assembly on the 11th Cotober, 1843, the laws which had exiled the Bonapartos from France were abrogated; and on the 10th and 11th of the following December, Napoleon Louis was chosen President of the Republic by

The Secret of Education,—Repetition is the motoer of all culture. Like the freezo painter, let the educator lay his colours on the wet chalk; they will dry in, indeed, but he will renew them again and again until they remain and bloom for ever.—Richter.

more than six millions of votes. What he has just the 9th June, 1825; her husband, Prince Camillo

more than six millions of votes. What he has just done, and what he is next to do, belong, as yet, to no other report than public alarm and public discussion. The President of the Republic is unmarried. With this digression we now return to the regular descent of the Bonaparte family. The whole surviving issue of Charles and Lætifia Bonaparte were five sons and three daughters, who, in their proper order, genealogically rank as follows:

I. Jeseph Napoleon Bonaparte, born on the 7th January, 1768, Prince Imperial and Grand Elector of France; King of Naples and Sicily, the 30th March, 1806; King of Spain and the Indies from the 6th June, 1808, to 1814. On the second abdication of Napoleon, Joseph purchased considerable estates in North America, and retired thither with the title of Count Survilliers. He had married, the

Ist August, 1794, Maria Julia Clary, the elder sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of King Charles John Bernadotte. By Maria Julia Clary (who died the 7th of April, 1845) Joseph had two daughters: one, Charlotte, widow of her cousin Napoleon Louis, the President's eldest brother, died in 1839; the other, the elder, Zenaida, is the wife of her cousin Charles, Prince of Canino. Joseph Bonaparte died the 28th July, 1844.

II. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, of whom, see above.

III. Lucien Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio in 1775, successively President of the Council of Five Hunsuccessively President of dred, Minister of the Interior under the Consular to all the horrors of anarchy, she adopted measures Government, and Ambassador to Madrid in 1801. In 1804, the year of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial diadem, he retired to Italy, and, establishing used, which she placed at different points to overwatched over every thing; nor would she leave the city until she had concluded an honourable treaty with Commodore Campbell, and until the Austrians were on the point of entering. With passports from the Emperor Francis, she then proceeded to her destination in his dominions, where she afterwards

remained, and where she died.

Of the mental superiority of the ex-Queen, no less a judge than Talleyrand has borne this testimony:

'She had Cronwell's head on the shoulders of a pretty woman 11

The children of the late King Joachim and Caro

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE

Maria Rose Josepha, since Josephine, was the only surviving child of Joseph Gaspard de Tascher, Seigneur de la Pagerie, Knight of St. Louis. She was born on the 24th of June, 1763, and was first married, the 13th December, 1779, to Alexander Francis Maria, Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had issue a son, Eugene, and a daughter Hor-

Eugene Rose de Beauharnais, the son of Josephin and the adopted son of Napoleon, was born in 1780.

He was one of the great captains of the Emperor, and became Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venics, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Frankfort.

These honours ceased with the fortunes of Napo-These honours ceased with the fortunes of Napoleon; but by his marriage, the 13th January, 1806, with Augusta (who died the 13th May, 1851), the daughter of Maximillian, King of Bavaria, Eugene preserved a high position among the princes of Europe: he was made Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eichstadt, with large territorial possessions, and the title of Serene Highness for himself mon, the 24th September, 1824, and left issue two sons and three daughters. Augustus, the eldest son, his succesor, married, the 2d January, 1835, Dona Maria, Queen of Portugal, and died two months afterwards. Maximillian, the second son, is the present Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eight. present Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eichstadt. He was married, the 14th July, 1839, to Maria, eldest daughter of the present Emperor of Russia, and has two sons and three daughters. The daughters of the late Prince Eugene are Josephine, the present Queen of Sweden; Amelia, widow of Don Pedre and Empress Dowager of Brazil; and Theodolinda, ansort of Count William of Wirtem-

Hortense de Beauharnais, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, was born on the 10th of April, 1783, was consort of Louis Bonaparte and Queen of Holland, and died Duchess of St. Leu; she was mother of the present President of the French Re-

public (see above).

A niece of the Empress Josephine, and daughter A niece of the Empress Josephine, and daughter of her husband's elder brother, the last Marquis of Beauharnais, is rendered for ever famous by an act of heroism: the lady is Emilia Louisa de Beauharnais, who was married in 1802 to Antony Count de Count de

It will be seen in the above details that the President of the Republic is nearly allied to some of the leading potentates of Europe. He is, through the consort of his uncle Joseph, whose daughter his late brother married, connected with the reigning dynasty of Sweden. The Duke of Leuchtenburg, a general in the Russian service, and aide-de-camp to and son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas, is the President's first cousin. Through the House of Leuchtenburg the President has also, in consequence of matrimonial alliance, affinity with the Empress Dowager of Brazil, and the Queen of Portugal, and with the Royal family of Wirtemburg. It is, however, further remarkable that there is no instance of a connexion between any of the Bonapartes and the rival Bourbons. It would seem that the ascend-

wo bendlets sinister, between two stars of five points

FATAL ATTACK ON THE SLAVE-TRADERS OF LAGOS —An attack on the slave-traders of Lagos was made on the 25th of November last by the combined crews of a squadron of cruisers, comprising 23 boats, with 260 officers and men, under the command of the se-200 omcers and men, under the command of the se-nior officer, Commander F. S. Forbes of the "Philo-mel." The King of Lagos, Corgiceen by name, had forbidden the men of war boats from coming up the river to Lagos; but Mr. Beecroft, the censul at Fernando Po, arranged that the armed boats of the squadron should accompany him up the river under a flag of truce. When within about a mile and a half of the town, the "Bloodhound" steamer grounded; and, as she could not be got off, the boats formed ter of Frederick, King of Wirtemburg, and by her (who died the 28th Nov., 1838) he has had two sons and a daughter: Jerome, Prince of Montfort, Colonel in the service of Wirtemburg, born at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and died in May, 1847; Napoleon, Prince of Montfort how at Trieste, 24th August, 1818, and 1848, ot men, the boats dashed at the shore, and effected a landing simultaneously at one spot, and then, leaving a sufficient guard at the boats, about 160 officers and men fought their way into the town. They Jerome Bonaparte, the only survivor of the Imperial brothers and sisters who has lived to return from exile, is now Governor of the Invalids at Paris, and a Marshal of France, having received his baton on ways and showed front again at the end of the other streets. After some gallant fighting in this way against an increasing enemy, who amounted to at least 5,000, and having two officers killed and six men wounded, Captain Forbes fired the houses in the neighbourhood, and retreated in good order, and, got her afloat the same night, and the next morning recrossed the bar; the force having sustained the loss of two of the mates of the "Niger," and with ten men seriously wounded. The "Niger" took the wounded to Sierra Leone, and proceeded in search of the commodore, and it was understood that Commodore Bruce had proceeded to Lagos to organize such a force as would compel the King to submission; the twenty in the mean time, by her presence

THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON

[ Translated for the Weekly Evening Post.] [Translated for the Weekly Evening Post.]

[If the following story should be found to have an allegories! significance, and should appear to reflect upon any of those patriots who have been most active in saving the Union, when it was in no danger, the responsibility lies with the distinguished Swede from whom we translate. We had not been aware, until the manuscript was placed in our hands, that he had watched the political history of this country with so much interest as this brief but pithy sketch seems to indicate. Will any one tell us who are meant by the two weavers?]

Many years ago, there lived an Emperor who had a passion for new and fine clothes. Upon them he expended more time and money than upon any other luxury. He cared comparatively little for military

life and gaiety, and much frequented by strangers desiring to see the wonders of the capital. One day, among other arrivals, were two crafty men, who had themselves off as weavers.\* They pretended that they could make a cloth of the very finest quality, which the peculiar property of being invisible to all

who were not in all respects fit for their office, or station, or employment in life.

The Emperor having heard of these men, said to himself, "surely such clothes would be excellent for me; with them I could find out those in my kingdom who are unfit for their places, and be able to distinguish the clever from the stupid. I must have garments of this fabric immediately.' Thereupon he sent for the two cunning strangers, made them rich presents, and ordered them to supply him with each them a suit without delay.

cloth for a suit, without delay.

Then the artful fellows proceeded to put up looms, and to go through the motions of a weaver. They required to be supplied with an abundance of the finest silk and most refined gold, of which they made no use whatever, except to secrete it for their own advantage, and meantime continued to work at the empty looms every day till far into the night.

Thought the Emperor to himself one day, should like much to know how far they have with the cloth, and how it looks." Then he thought that no man who was fit for his position could see it and that gave him a little concern. Although he believed there was no great danger as to hims that point, yet he preferred to send somebody else first, to examine and report upon the subject. The people, meantime, had all heard of the peculiar virtue of the new cloth, and were dying with curiosity to have so convenient a mode of exposing the stupidity and weakness of their neighbors.

Then said the Emperor to himself, "I will send

my trusty old prime minister to see the weavers. He can judge best how the cloth looks, and what kind of appearance it will make; for he is a man of intelligence, and no one fills his office better than he." The good old minister was therefore dispatched to the rooms where the two men were working at their empty looms, to see how they were coming on. When he had entered, and put on his glasses to inspect the cloth, he stared with ill concealed surprise,

and said to himself, "May Heaven preserve me! I do not see anything." He was too oralty a minister, however, to make this remark audible.

The two imposters now begged him to come nearer and asked him if he approved of the design and the colours, at the same time pointing at the empty looms. The poor old minister bent over and peered into the

see this cloth."

"Well, you do not say anything to it. What do you think of it?" asked one of the men, as he rapidly threw the shuttle.

"Oh, it is very handsome—quite charming," answered the old minister, pushing up his glasses "What a beautiful design it is, and how fine the co lours are! I shall report to his majesty, the Emperor, that I am pleased with it, exceedingly."
"We are glad to hear it," said the weavers, as they

proceeded to paint out the colours by name, and ex-plain the rare design. The old minister was all attention, that he might be able to repeat it to the Emperor, and so he did.

"Is it not splendid?" said the two statesmen that had been there before. "Your Majesty will please to examine this design and those colours!" And they pointed at the loom; for they supposed that at least some of the others might be able to see the

"What is this?" thought the Emperor. "I see nothing. This is dreadful. Am I stupid? Am I not fit for my throne? Such a disclosure would be the most shocking calamity that could befal me." "Oh yes, it is very handsome, I am entirely satisfied with it." And as he said this, he nedded to the weavers with a patronizing air, as if he at any rate saw the wonders of their fabric. All his suit gazed upon the loom, but with no better success than he upon the loom, but with no better success than he; but like the Emperor and his minister, they all agreed in saying they had seen nothing half so handsome or so fine. They all advised him to have his first suit of these splendid clothes ready to wear the great public procession, which was soon to

The commendations of the imposters and of their pretended cloth were so unanimous that the Emperor bestowed upon them the title of "Weavers to

The whole night preceding the eventful morning when the procession was to take place, the two weavers were up, surrounded with more than a hundred lighted candles, which they pretended were necessary to enable them to see to cut and make the imperial suit. They moved their hands and arms as if they were taking the cloth from the loom; they cut with large shears in the air; they sewed with needles without thread, and thus toiled away diligently for

many a weary hour. At last they exclaimed, "The Emperor's clothes are done."

When his majesty came to clothe himself in his new attire, he was attended by a number of his most distinguished cavaliers. The two weavers raised up their arms, as if holding something, and said: "Here, you see, are the pantaloons, here the coat, and here the cloak, and so on; it is all as light as a spider's web; you would hardly think you had anything on

fore.
"But pa, he has not got any clothes on at all,"
said at last a little child. "Why hear the voice of display; he had no joy in possessing the largest and finest theatre in the world; he did not even desire to ride out in his magnificent equipage, except for the purpose of displaying some new and elegant garments. He had a coat for each hour in the day. When audience was asked of him, the answer frequently was not, as might have been expected, that the Emperor was with his council of state, but "the Emperor is in his wardrobe."

The city wherein the Emperor resided was full of life and gaiety, and much frequented by strappers. ing to bear the Emperor's train, but beginning to feel heartily ashamed of the ridiculous exhibition they were making. Having arrived at the palace, the Emperor quickly covered himself with the garments he had thrown off, and never after cared to hear or to talk of his new clothes.

B. R.

GEORGE SAND.

FROM A LETTER OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

You wished to hear of George Sand, or, as they in Paris, "Madame Sand." I find that all wo say in Paris, "Madame Sand." I find that all we had heard of her was true in the outline; I had sup posed it might be exaggerated. She had every rea on to leave her husband—a stupid, brutal man, who insulted and neglected her. He afterwards gave up their child to her for a sum of money. But the love for which she left him lasted not well, and she has had a conjugate the sum of the state of the state of the sum of the sum of the state of the state of the sum of the state of had a series of lovers, and I am told has one now, with whom she lives on the footing of combined means, independent friendship! But she takes rank

olumes sold for only fifteen thousand francs, as I overt act, but in dogged and deadweight mentioned before.

modern residence. She had not answered my letter quarter. The emperor's chief attention is now given written about a week before, and I felt a little anxito the soldiery education of myriads of plumed and

you bring letters, and push yourself upon their notice; thus you must go quite ignorant whether they are disposed to be cordial. My name is always murdered by the foreign servants who announce me. I emancipate themselves. The atrocities they comspeak very bad French; only lately have I had sufficient command of it to infuse some of my natural spirit in my discourse. This has been a great trial to me, who am eloquent and free in my own tongue, Murders, violations, and mutilations, of the most horse habitance in the most horse the spirit in my discourse. to be forced to feel my thoughts struggling in vain for rible kind, were among the first sacrifices of these

put into their own pockets and toiled away as before a least the empty looms.

The Emperor, delighted at the favourable report, and who saved his life by effecting his escape from prison in 1815. Madame de Lavalette still lives a widow.

The Viscount de Beauharnais, Josephine's hushad, perished on the scaffold, one of the last victims of the Reign of Terror, the 23d of July, 1794; his higher again and to ascend and descend from an Imperial throne.

It will be seen in the above details that the President of the Republic is nearly allied to some of the last who had potentiates of Europe. He is, through the consort of his uncle Joseph, whose daughter his late brother married, connected with the reigning day.

ple and ladylike dignity, presenting an almost ludi-crous contrast to the vulgar carricature of George Sand. Her face is a very little like the portraits, but then I said, "Il me fait de bien de vous voir," and I am sure I said it with my whole heart, for it made me very happy to see such a woman, so large and so developed a character and everything that is good in it so really good. I loved, shall always love her.

She looked away, and said, "Ah! vous m'avez

ecrit une lettre charmante." This was all the preliminary of our talk, which then went on as if we had always known another. She told me before I went away, that she was going that very day to write to that when the servant announced me she did not recognise the name, but after a minute it struck her that it might be La dame Americaine, as the foreigners very commonly call me, for they find my name hard to remomber. She was very much pressed for time as she was then recognize the foreigners when the control of the c ed for time, as she was then preparing copy for the printer, and, having just returned, there were many applications to see her, but she wanted me to stay then, saying, "It is better to throw things aside, and seize the present moment."—I staid a good part of the day, and was very glad afterwards, for I did not see her again uninterrupted. Another day I was there, and saw her in her circle. Her daughter and there, and saw here in her circle. Her daughter and another lady were present, and a number of gentlemen. Her position there was of an intellectual woman and good friend—the same as my own in the circle of my acquaintances as distinguished from my intimates. Her daughter is just about to be martial. and her mother, but for her son she seems to have much love, and he loves and admires her extremely.

out conspicuous talent.

Her way of talking is just like her writing—lively, picturesque, with an undertone of deep feeling, and the same skill in striking the nail on the head every

which they always include the Russian had steen single to the become listed to the steen single to the become listed to the steen single to the steen single to the steen single to the Russian had steen sin ers. I saw, as one sees in her writings, the want of an independent, interior life, but I did not feel it as

web; you would hardly think you had anything on if you did not see it."

"Yes, indeed!" said all the cavaliers, with well affected admiration.

"Will your Majesty now graciously please to take off your clothes," said the weavers, "that we may assist you in putting on your new dress before this large mirror, where you may see how perfect is the fit and how admirable the effect?"

The Emperor then took off all his clothes, and the rogues pretended to put on him, one after the other, the several garments they had made, while the Emperor kept his eyes upon the glass, as his toilet progressed, to see if by change his new suit became visible, and how it appeared.

"How well this becomes you," the bystanders exclaimed, when all the garments were on. "A more magnificent costume was never seen."

"The canopy under which your Majesty will walk "Un the original meabound of the large of the semination of the large of the large of the semination of the large of the large of the semination of the large of the semination o magnificent costume was never seen."

"The canopy under which your Majesty will walk one man permanently, if she could have found one contemporary with her who could interest and beasts by nature.—Cicero.

"The derivative magnificent costume was never seen."

"The canopy under which your Majesty will walk loved one man permanently, if she could have found one contemporary with her who could interest and loved one man permanently. The canopy under which your Majesty will walk loved one man permanently, if she could have found one contemporary with her who could interest trills.—London Curonica.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by understanding by experience; the most ignorance is the most ignorance in the most ignor

in the procession, is at the door," was the announcement by the master of ceremonies."

"I am ready," said the Emperor: "It does look becomingly, I think myself," and he turned once becomingly, I think myself," and he turned once more to the mirror, that his courtiers might have no more to the mirror, that his courtiers might have no doubt that he realized the full splendor of his appearance.

The train bearers promptly advanced; they put their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, as if they were lifting the their hands to the floor, and several times. Also, there may have been love of night and storm, and their free raptures amid Cybele the great goddess, the great mother. But which roamed on the mountain-tops the followers of she was never coarse, never gross, and I am sure her tended, the Emperor walked in the procession under the hands to the floor, and several times. Also, there may have been love of night and storm, and their free raftece. Something of the Bachante in her life, and of the love of night and storm, and their free raftece. Something of the Bachante in her life, something of the Bachante in her life, and of the love of night and storm, and their free raftece. Something of the Bachante in her life, something of the Bachante in her life, and of the love of night and sto

a common practice among radies abroad, but I believe originated with her.

For the rest, she holds her place in the literary and social world of France like a man, and seems full of energy and courage in it. I suppose she has suffered much, but she has also enjoyed and done much, and her expression is one of calmness and harvings. I was sorry to see her exploitant both her the services. much, and ner expression is one of camness and happiness. I was sorry to see her exploitant her tahappiness. I was sorry to see ner exploitant her ta-lent so caroless. She does too much, and this can-not last forever; but "Teverino" and the "Marcaan Diable," which she has lately published, are as ori-

Diable," which she has lately published are as original, as masterly in truth, and as free in invention as anything she has done.

After I saw Chopin, not with her, although he lives with her, and has for the last twelve years. I went to see him in his room with one of his friends, exquisite genius. He played to me, and I like his talking scarcely less. Madem S. loved Liszt before him; she has thus been intimate with the two opposite sides of the musical world. Mickiewicz says, "Chopin talks with spirit, and gives us the Arial site sides of the musical world. Mickiewicz says, "Chopin talks with spirit, and gives us the Ariel view of the universe. Liezt is the eloquent tribune to the world of men, a little vulgar and showy certainly, but I like a tribune best." It is said here, that Madame S. has long had only a friendship for Chopin, who, perhaps, on his side prefers to be a lover, and a jealous lover; but she does leave him, because he needs her care so much, when sick and suffering. About all this, I do know; you cannot know much About all this, I do know; you cannot know much about anything in France, except when you see with your eyes. Lying is ingrained in "la grande nation," as they so plainly show no less in literature than life.

with whom she lives on the footing of combined means, independent friendship! Butshe takes rank in society like a man, for the weight of her thoughts, and has just given her daughter in marriage. Her son is a grown-up young man, an artist. Many wo men visit her, and esteem it an honour. Even an American here, and with the feelings of our country on such subjects, Mrs. — thinks of her with high esteem. She has broken with La Mennais, of whom she was once a disciple.

I observed to Dr. Francois, who is an intimate of hers, and loves and admires hers, that it did not seem a good sign that she breaks with her friends. He said it was not so with her early friends; that she has chosen to buy a chateau in the region where she passed her childhood, and that the people there love and have always loved her dearly. She is now at the chateau, and, I begin to fear, will not come to cown before I go. Since I came, I have read two town before I go. Since I came, I have read two longer one she has just sold to La Presse for fifteen thousand francs. She does not receive nearly as much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Sue much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Sue much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Sue much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Sue much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Sue for such days and all, that the Carp's telling. thousand francs. She does not receive nearly as much for her writings as Balzac, Dumas, or Suc. She has a much greater influence than they, but a less circulation.

She stays at the chateau, because the poor people. less circulation.

She stays at the chateau, because the poor people there were suffering so much, and she could not help them. She has subscribed twenty thousand frances for their relief, in the scarcity of the winter. It is not their relief, in the scarcity of the winter. It is not for their relief, in the scarcity of the winter. It is not seen that the scarcity of the winter. It is not seen that the scarcity of the winter. It is not seen that the subject to seriously assumed the initiative in a course which would have led to serf-temancipation. It is considered, in certain circles, the reverse of a matter for regret that reso lutter and implacable opposition, manifested not in dogged and deadweight inaction, succeeded in causing the discomfiture and abandor At last, however, she came; and I went to see her at her house, Place d'Orleans. I found it a handsome that such attempts will be renewed from the same modern residence. She had not answered my letter written about a week before, and I felt a little anxious lest she should not receive me; for she is too much the mark of impertinent curiosity, as well as too busy, to be easily accessible to strangers. I am by no means timid, but I have suffered, for the first time in France, some of the tornents of mauvaise honte, enough to see what they must be to many. It is the custom to go and call on those to whom the present settlement of graver questions, and, from the present, serfdom in Russia must remain what it is. The difficulty of any interference with it, is still further enhanced by the example to which its defenders have been enabled to point, through men at the altar of freedom, and are a powerful, if The servant who admitted me was in the cost not altogether silencing, argument in the mouths of those who would keep barred the gates of the temple.

rous contrast to the vulgar caricature of George Sand. Her face is a very little like the portraits, but much finer; the upper part of the forehead and eyes are beautiful, the lower, strong and masculine, expressive of a hardy temperament and strong passions, but not in the least coarse; the complexion clive, and the air of the whole head Spanish, [as, indeed, she was born at Madrid, and is only on one side of French blood.] All these details I saw at a glance; but what fixed my attention was the exdeed, she was born at Madrid, and is only on one side of French blood.] All these details I saw at a glance; but what fixed my attention was the expression of goodness, nobleness, and power, that pervaded the whole—the truly human heart and nature that shone in the eyes. As our eyes met, she said, that shone in the eyes. As our eyes met, she said, but I believe the case is now different, and that unless the believe the case is now different, and that unless the said. that shone in the eyes. As our eyes met, she said, believe the case is now different, and that unless the believe the case is now different. network of the police system, he is unceremerically seized, packed off to the military depot, made a sol-dier, and "accounted for" to his owner, when the latter has to pay his next instalment of seris to the military authorities. But if the serfs have a humane and liberal owner, (and I am informed that there are hundreds of such,) who can afford to part with him, the adventurer departs. He previously makes his hard-resident his bargain with his owner, as to how much of his earnings shall be remitted to the latter, and the necessary passports from his proprietor are furnished to the police of the district in which he proposess to settle. The police system is so diffused, and has such manifold ramifications, that it is almost impossible to evade it long, and hence the owner has a safe hold upon the transliber total cover at the district of the property o sible to evade it long, and hence the owner has a safe hold upon the travelling serf, even at the distance of five, six, or seven hundred miles; for nobody is allowed to live in Russia without leave—that is, without a billet de sojour, which has to be renewed every year—but, in the case of the serf, and indeed of others, as the police may see fit, at the expitation of a much shorter period. In the serf's case, I believe, six morths is usually the time. If a man has his lawful billet, which is strictly local, it is evidence that he has not run away; if he has it not he is liathat he has not run away; if he has it not he is liable to be instantly seized. I am supposing, however, that he proposes to keep faith. He obtains his police billet, and he then seeks for what work he can get. Often, indeed most frequently, does he not leave his native place, except in company with a "geng" of intimates. Her daughter is just about to be married. It is said, there is no congenialty between her and her mother, but for her son she seems to have much love, and he loves and admires her extremely. I understand he has a good and free character, withmust be parties, and who have a leader, who conducts the business for them, and receives and divides their earnings. In this case they usually live together, and you meet them returning at night, in a body, to a large room in which they sleep, and in which they always insulge the Russian habit of eternal singing to the heavenall dispatisfaction of in-